# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Advance of Russian Units Into Rumania Reported; Motor Police Speed Cut

### The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 15, 1940

### In the Balkans: Red Troops Reported in Rumania

**Russian advance** into Rumania was alleged by an unconfirmed Reuters, British News agency, dispatch from Bucharest quoting reports received there from Bessarabia. Russian forces of between 150,000 and 180,000 were stated to be on the Rumanian frontier.

**Russian denial** of having previous notification of the dispatch of German troops into Rumania seemed implied in a statement by Tass, the Russian official news agency. Tass said that a Danish report of Russia's having such notification "does not correspond to the facts." [Details: Page 4.]

**Big Rumanian** oil wells were damaged by fire, and the equipment of three of them destroyed caused renewed reports of sabotage.

**British residents** to the number of 70 left Rumania in the first trainload, prelude to a general evacuation of British subjects, except for a skeleton staff attached to the embassy. The rest of the British to be evacuated are expected to leave by Oct. 17.

### In New England: Goodwin Curbs Bay State Police

**Frank Goodwin**, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, forbade police to pursue speeding motorists in police motorcycles and automobiles. He said the officers should merely take the license number of the offending car. [Details: Page 9.]

**Whether Massachusetts Superior Court** judges may serve on draft boards was a question raised by the State Executive Council at a special meeting this afternoon. The Council put the question up to the Supreme Court for a decision. [Details: Page 10.]

**Two sons** of the President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and John Roosevelt, entered the political campaign in New England in behalf of their father. [Details: Page 9.]

**Massachusetts'** 211th Coast Artillery antiaircraft unit, which leaves for Texas Monday for one year's training, will be reviewed tomorrow at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass., by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff.

### In Washington: Senate Confirms Dykstra

**The Senate** today confirmed unanimously the appointment of Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra as Director of Selective Service. Under the Conscription Act, Dr. Dykstra will receive $10,000 a year and may appoint a staff of assistants to carry on the big preparedness job.

**The Red Cross** said that in response to an urgent appeal it was shipping 75,000 heavy wool blankets to Britain. Orders have been placed with manufacturers for 130,000 more. Only woolen blankets are desired because of the dampness in aid raid shelters.

**Attorney General Jackson** assigned Maurice M. Milligan, United States attorney for Western Missouri, to conduct a nationwide investigation of complaints of law violation in connection with the November election.

**President Roosevelt** signed the following legislation: a measure providing for a $150,000,000 housing program for defense workers; a bill requiring that all woolen articles bear labels disclosing the exact fiber content; a measure excluding prison-made goods from interstate commerce.

**The President** vetoed legislation which would have extended pensions and other benefits to Air Corps reserve officers who were disabled while on extended active duty subsequent to July 1, 1928.

**Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau** said that President Roosevelt had appointed a four-member committee to help speed up production of war planes for the United States and Great Britain by standardizing designs and eliminating production rough spots.

**The Army** announced that the old Imperial German passenger liner Amerika, confiscated when the United States entered the World War, would be put into service as a troop transport. The liner has been laid up in Chesapeake Bay since 1931.

**Thad Brown**, member of the Communications Commission, asked President Roosevelt to withdraw his nomination for another term on the agency. Mr. Roosevelt agreed "reluctantly" to do so.

**The House** completed legislative action on a bill permitting States to organize "home guards" to replace National Guards mobilized for Federal service.

### In the Far East: Japan and Soviet May Sign

**A Russo-Japanese** non-aggression pact within the next few days may give Japan a relatively free hand in China, while Russia would receive a special sphere of influence along the North China border, London sources reported.

**Three American liners** are being dispatched to the Far East to repatriate American citizens. There are some 17,000 Americans in the danger area. About 2,800 are expected to return at once. The ships are the Mariposa, Monterey, and Washington.

**Two more British citizens** were given suspended sentences in Japanese courts on charges of espionage. Eight other Britons had received similar treatment. The latest sentence was against Capt. C. H. N. James, retired British naval officer and representative of the Federation of British Industries in Japan.

**Imperial Airways** suspended its Hong Kong-Bangkok service.

**The Japanese Navy** launched the warship Kashii; tonnage and armament were not disclosed.

### War Summary: Britons Report Sea Victory

**A Mediterranean** sweep by British naval forces, in which three Italian destroyers were sunk but no contact was made with the main Italian fleet, was reported by the British Admiralty.

**Nonmilitary objectives** were reported as the chief targets of bombs and machine gun fire in the most intensive air raid yet on the British capital. [Details: Page 1.]

**German oil supplies** in five cities, Channel ports, and important German manufacturing and communications centers, including Berlin, were reported hit as British bombers continued nightly offensive attacks despite unfavorable weather.

**The Marquis of Lothian**, British Ambassador to the United States, was aboard the Yankee Clipper when it left La Guardia Field for Europe today. His departure followed within a few hours of Secretary of State Hull's announcement that Joseph B. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to England, would probably return to this country for a consultation.

### In Italy: Nazi Troops Reported in Albania

**German troops**, according to unconfirmed Yugoslav dispatches, had arrived at Durazzo, in Albania. The troops were said to be part of two German divisions (between 20,000 and 30,000 men) waiting at Bari to be transported to Albania. Whether the troops were intended for advance against Yugoslavia or Greece was not stated.

**Italian attack** on a British Mediterranean convoy—said to be rushing troops to Egypt—was claimed to have hit a British cruiser with an aerial torpedo and a transport ship with a bomb. No confirmation of this engagement or of that near Malta on Oct. 12 has been received from the British authorities. [Details: Page 4.]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

**Political Primer**

*will be found on*

**Page 3**

## Draft Forces Are All Ready To Begin Work

**Half-million young men in Massachusetts are expected to appear for registration tomorrow.**

Tomorrow, the United States tries something new in its history—involuntary enlistment of its manpower during peacetime for service with the forces on land, sea or in the air.

In Massachusetts, as in every other State, men from 21 to 35 years of age, inclusive, will interrupt their daily activities to spend about 10 minutes answering 11 questions in a designated registration station. The purpose: To sign up for selection of those who will serve one year with the U. S. Army or Navy.

Registration places open at 7 a. m.; close at 9 p. m. One hour after registration begins, the President will give a 7-minute radio address, keynoting conscription. The address will be broadcast over WBZ, WEEI, and all major networks.

Highest estimate of the number of men within the age limit is 15 per cent of the Nation's population, nearly 20,000,000 men. This is based on a Federal reckoning of 1 per cent for every year called.

Draft officials, however, have placed the national figure nearer 16,000,000 with Massachusetts expected to register about half a million.

**Prospects of Call**

Only the War Department knows how many of those registered will be called for the first draft, and it is doubtful whether they have made any apportionment by states. At any rate, Massachusetts, with its high ratio of men already in service with the regular armed forces and the National Guard, is expected to draw a comparatively low allotment. Estimates today are for about 25,000 to be called in this State.

With few exceptions, every man born between Oct. 17, 1904, and Oct. 15, 1919, must register tomorrow. This includes aliens, despite the alien registration which has been under way since Aug. 27.

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## Willkie Says Third Term Breaks Vital Principle

**Democracy discards claim any man is indispensable, Republican nominee declares—Sees seeds of dictatorship sown in steps through which New Deal has usurped role of Democratic Party.**

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Office aides said today that Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California would make a nation-wide radiocast on Friday in opposition to a third term for President Roosevelt.**

**The California Senator, who supported Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, has told friends that he was opposed to a third term as a matter of principle. Senator Johnson was renominated on both the Republican and Democratic tickets recently. Aides said they "supposed" he would indorse Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee.**

By J. Roscoe Drummond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, EN ROUTE TO BUFFALO, Oct. 15—Is the third-term tradition merely a convenient device for defeating the New Deal or is it a principle vital to democracy?

Is the preservation of this tradition really important in a world aflame with war or can it safely be set aside?

Why is the Democratic Party, whose leaders have done most to establish and defend the rule of rotation in office, today seeking to violate that rule?

If the danger of a third term is the vast power it gives a President to perpetuate himself in office, what is Franklin D. Roosevelt doing with that power today?

With these questions in the forefront, Wendell L. Willkie is today asking the people of the United States to stop, look, and listen before they toss aside a 150-year tradition which, he declares, was founded when war raged in Europe to prevent the very threat to democracy which is tempting the Nation in this year of 1940.

**Decision Up to Voters**

And as Mr. Willkie advances his presidential drive through Western New York where the momentum of his candidacy is showing results, these are the questions which he is petitioning audiences to ponder and answer for themselves and then to vote either for or against him as their consciences dictate.

Heading into the most critical two weeks of the campaign the course of which may well fashion the outcome of the election, the Republican nominee, at his first speech today at Rochester, also called attention to a statement from the Acting Director of the Military Draft, which starts tomorrow, revealing that even the first increment of soldiers could not be inducted into military service because housing facilities would not be available.

"For the American people to be subjected to so long a delay in procuring such a readily available item as housing is," Mr. Willkie asserted, "inexcusable."

"It cannot possibly have been intentional. There must always be some delay in procuring a range finder or an electric-firing mechanism. There should be no delay in procuring a board and a hammer and some nails. This can only be attributed to pitiful inefficiency."

Mr. Willkie recommended these specific steps to cope with the "housing delay" which, he said, again showed that the New Deal was causing the Nation's defense to be "late—terribly late."

**Complete Survey**

"First—We must have a complete survey made of the quantities of lumber and other building materials on hand and the facilities for additional quantities," he declared.

"Second—We should have a conference of leaders of labor and have them advise of the exact locations of all workers who are skilled in the building trades.

"Third—We should then have complete plans ready not only as to where this Army housing should be built but as to the way in which it should be constructed, with full details as to where the men and materials would come from, what routes they should travel, and on what dates they should be delivered.

"These steps would make it possible for us to get a housing program going at full speed."

Beginning with his prepared address before the outdoor rally of some 20,000 cheering Syracusans at the Municipal Baseball Park last night, Mr. Willkie is, for the first time, devoting full-length speeches to the third-term issue and the answers which he is giving to the probing questions which he is raising about the full meaning of the third term, are bringing him an applause reminiscent of the zeal and enthusiasm which made possible his "impossible" nomination at Philadelphia.

To the question whether the preservation of the two-term tradition is vital, Mr. Willkie says:

"If it were merely a tradition

*Continued on Page 18, Column 3*

**Text of Willkie's speech: Page 7.**

## Marked Growth Reported By Co-operative Movement

By Ralph W. Cessna

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—When two or three people "get together" to save a little money by making a quantity purchase, that's co-operation. That, in fact, is the consumer co-operative movement in its simplest form, its first stage. As representatives of more than a million members of 2,000 co-operative groups throughout the Nation gather here for the twelfth biennial Co-operative League Congress, the League's silver anniversary, the amazing extent of this movement is brought into national focus.

The delegates during their three-day session, which opens tomorrow, will review a record of progress during the past two years said to be greater than that of any previous two-year period.

At the time of the last Congress in Kansas City in 1938, the League reported a total membership of affiliated organizations of 965,000. This year E. R. Bowen, General Secretary, tells the delegates that the membership list has increased to 1,115,595. Besides those, he says, there are probably a million more affiliated indirectly with the co-operative business. And altogether these 2,000,000 people are engaged in an activity doing an annual business of more than $600,000,000.

There are tangible and in fact dramatic evidences of the recent mushroom-like growth of the co-operative movement. Delegates learn, for example, that in the past two years alone there have been erected a dozen refineries, mills, and factories, electric power facilities to serve nearly 200,000 families, and even a co-operative bank.

**Profits in Gasoline**

Co-operative enthusiasts like to tell about a group of Middle West farmers who, 15 years ago, grew tired of paying middlemen profits for gasoline and, with a total capital of $12,500, decided to set up a co-operative gas station. Today this co-operative is the leading distributor of gasoline and oil in the county where it was established. It has done around $4,000,000 worth of business; its assets are valued at $192,000, and it has paid back to its members more than $375,000.

And as a sequel to that incident, word has just come of the putting into operation out in Kansas of the first co-operative oil well in the world. The Consumers Co-operative Association, owned by 45 "co-ops" in nine midwestern states elbowed its way into the ranks of oil producers in September. It has one producing well, and three more are to be drilled.

Of particular interest is the first fully co-operative town of its kind in the Nation—Greenbelt, Md., a town of 900 homes organized three years ago, with stores, service shops, movie theaters, and other community enterprises run co-operatively. A sizable part of its original cost has been repaid to the Consumer Distribution Corporation, a philanthropy of the late Edward Filene, and a few weeks ago

*Continued on Page 18, Column 1*

## Intimate Message from Washington

### Congressional Record Is Wagged by Its Appendix in These Days of Legislative Quietude Before the Battle of November

*By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Congressional Record looks wan and thin these days. And why shouldn't it? Its clear and lucid current is fed by rivulets of words and who is to utter them nowadays when the two Houses of Congress only meet for a few minutes and then recess? A few leaders come in, look sheepishly at one another, listen to the official list of new appointees, and then wait for the signal that releases them, a motion by the Majority Leader that the meeting rise for three days thence. Officially at any rate Congress is still in session and all the ceremonies must hence be kept intact, not least of which is the publication of the Congressional Record.

The latest one at hand, Vol. 86, No. 191, of the third session of the Seventy-sixth Congress, begins at page 20,445 and ends abruptly at page 20,460. Perusing the copy one discovers that these skeleton sessions are still introduced by prayers which are printed in full. The Senate session lasted six minutes, this copy shows, too quick for some of the less agile Congressmen to get into the press gallery from a leisurely contemplation of the news ticker in the outside corridor.

**12 O'Clock Meridian**

About the only statement made by anybody in Congress in this particular copy of the Record is the terse utterance of Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader of the Senate. He said (and it is masterly condensation of an important matter):

"I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next."

To which the Record adds on its own account:

"The motion was agreed to: and (at 12 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, October 14, 1940, at 12 o'clock meridian."

That is about the only editorial comment which the Record permits itself. It can explain that "12 o'clock noon" means "12 o'clock meridian" (whatever that means) but that is all. The danger appears to be that the Senate might make a mistake and meet at midnight.

**Crises on All Sides Seen**

There are a couple of pages in the Record of executive nominations for the Army and Navy and after that comes the appendix. Fiction lovers may like their Daphne du Maurier but give Congressmen their appendix any day! It is easily seen from this issue that America is going through a crisis. However, a crisis is almost the normal state in the appendix.

Congressmen see a crisis under almost any bed, and when they are not pointing with pride at a crisis overcome, they are pointing with alarm at a new crisis just rearing its ugly head over the horizon. Ah me, even the writer who comments on such matters finds himself mixing a metaphor or two. Can a crisis "rear its head"? It is a nice point. But many a metaphor has found itself hopelessly confused in this appendix. It recalls the famous utterance of Sir Boyle Roche, in another legislative body:

"Mr. Speaker, I smell a rat; I see him forming in the air and darkening the sky; but I'll nip him in the bud."

Yes, yes, the appendix is the place where rats are nipped in the bud and dogs of war fly out of the window. There is humor in the appendix sometimes, but it is most apt to be unconscious humor.

**Extension of Remarks Frequent**

In our present copy the highest gravity is preserved. Let us list the entries complete. First comes an "extension of remarks of Hon. Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri." This deals with the "attitude of Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston on intervention."

Next is an "extension of remarks" of Hon. Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, upon Candidate McNary's latest campaign speech at Northwood, Iowa. It is followed by a second McNary speech also from Hon. Shipstead. Next come five closely-packed pages of fine print insertions by Hon. Edward R. Burke of Nebraska of statements by and about Miss Dorothy Thompson.

Since Mr. Burke opposes Mr. Roosevelt, it is to be assumed without reading that he has not picked Miss Thompson's latest pro-Roosevelt columns. Hon. Wright Patman has a quotation from Columnist David Lawrence, Hon. Francis Myers has extended a remark or two on "President Roosevelt and the Philadelphia Union League." This concludes the Record.

Compared to the immense catch-all of material that usually fills the appendix this is a small haul, indeed. But never fear, when the election is over and Congress is back on full-time again, there will be as many pages as of yore, and a crisis will crackle from every one of them.

**Richard L. Strout.**

## London Remains Defiant After War's Worst Raids; R. A. F. Hits Vital Points

Wide World Cablephoto

**London's Intrepid Homeless Have Lunch a la Canteen**

**This picture, cabled to New York, graphically illustrates the indomitable spirit of the British people in the face of incessant Nazi air attacks. Amid the wreckage of their homes these Londoners calmly accept food from the first American Allied relief kitchen to begin operations in the British capital. This assistance from the New World is being gratefully received in Britain. Photo passed by British censor.**

**Nazis bomb non-military objects despite near-perfect visibility but capital is calm.**

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 15—Any lingering doubts as to whether London can "take it" must have been finally dispelled this morning by the calm manner in which the people of the capital went ahead with their business as usual—or as near usual as possible—after undergoing yesterday and last night the Nazis' most intensive air attack on the city so far.

Only a brief interval, however, elapsed before the air raid sirens announced the first of six daylight raids on London. For the most part, the daylight raiders were driven back, cutting the duration of the raid alarms in London to a few minutes each.

Perhaps a military objective or two was hit somewhere in Greater London's 693 square miles last night. In all, some 56 areas in and around the city were subjected to bombing. But the shattered targets that I saw blazing fiercely in the darkness and still smouldering in the early morning were not military objectives.

**Lighted by Moon**

With the advantage of a cloudless sky in which a full moon served as an all-illuminating flare which anti-aircraft gunners couldn't extinguish as they often do magnesium flares dropped by Nazi airmen, the Germans had their target lighted to the maximum extent and from the exceptionally loud roar of their exhausts and the rattle of their machine guns they must have come down as low as possible to study it.

What they chose to hit under these atmospheric circumstances for accurate marksmanship, as I saw for myself among firemen battling with newly kindled flames, were, among other buildings, a famous church in an area of expensive apartments and fashionable shops, a private residence in a quiet square nearby, two world-renowned social clubs, a famous hotel, and a cinema theater where many famous Hollywood productions have had their premiere.

These objectives were vastly different in character from those reported hit by R. A. F. bombers in attacks on Germany last night. These included oil plants at Stettin, Bohlen, Botha, Magdeburg and Meisburg, railway lines and industrial areas in and around the port of Hamburg, and military objectives at the German-held port of Le Havre.

In the raids last night on London, the Germans relied upon fire as their chief weapon of destruction among civilians. And by mixing high explosives generously with their incendiary missiles they gave London and its suburbs the roughest night they have yet had.

In order to go aboard a Naval auxiliary patrol boat that keeps a vigil on the serpentining reaches of the Thames River, I had to make my way on foot along the Thames embankment with bombs whistling down and crashing nearby and shrapnel bursts filling the sky with flying metal, of which quite a fair proportion seemed to be clattering down in the immediate vicinity, one small and obviously spent piece falling on the writer's left shoulder.

**British Hit Back**

Afterwards on the journey through the heart of London by water it was possible to both see and hear from activity on both banks of the River that anti-aircraft gunners were hitting back for all they were worth.

If that worth be not spectacularly great in terms of machines brought down at night, that's scarcely a criticism of the gunners. Their share in attempting to find an answer to the as yet unsolved problem of the night bomber consists at present mainly in making the raiders' journey through the skies as uncomfortable as possible.

In the daytime, gunners can cooperate far more closely with their own fighter planes than they can at night and the Germans have sustained such heavy losses in daylight raids that they seem lately to have almost abandoned the idea of coming over in bomber formations and to have pinned their faith to an increasing extent instead upon "tip and run" raids by small numbers of speedy fighter bombers or fighters fixed up as bombers.

This change in tactics is held to explain to a great extent the suddenly diminished totals of marauders shot down by defending fighter planes.

**Nine Planes Downed**

This morning, however, the Nazis reverted to the old plan of formation flying and before noon had lost nine machines. Nevertheless, a few managed to penetrate de-

*Continued on Page 4, Column 6*

## Co-ordinated Series of Bases In Americas Forecast Soon

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—A co-ordinated system of air, sea, and land defenses from Northern Canada to the tip of Cape Horn is being ironed out in discussions between the United States and strategically-placed Latin-American countries, according to reports here today.

Confirming dispatches from South America that the United States is seeking to establish a network of New World army, navy and air force bases, diplomatic sources here predict the establishment of diplomatic as well as military agreements looking toward total hemispheric defense.

Recalling that the United States immediately invited Latin-American collaboration in the use of the eight Atlantic bases recently offered to this country by Great Britain, these same sources declare the United States is seeking a defense formula in which each New World country will have a part. The United States will provide the money and, at the beginning at least, the air, land, and sea equipment, while the Latin-American nations would provide the strategical base locations, it is said.

At the same time, the United States is making every effort to convince its neighbors to the South that any such agreement would be entirely voluntary, that United States' use of bases would not affect original sovereignty in any degree and that the whole affair is a co-operative one, rather than a one-sided job of hemispheric policing by the United States.

**Favorable Reaction**

Officials here are greatly encouraged by what they term the almost unanimously favorable reaction from Latin America to the President's Dayton, Ohio, speech. Noting that the President's references to the strength of Latin-American democracy and to voluntary New World co-operation were particularly pleasing to his Spanish and Portuguese-speaking listeners, observers here predict that the speech will set the tenor for defense negotiations.

Asked to comment upon the reported negotiations, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has refused to go into details but has admitted on several occasions that talks are being held "in the spirit and within the framework of the Havana Conference." This conference empowered the New World nations to formulate plans for their mutual military, economic, and political defense against aggression from non-New World sources.

Reports from South America aver that the United States is seeking military bases in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay, and naval bases in Brazil and Chile. Although diplomats both here and in Latin America deny that the negotiations have reached any definite stage or that any precise localities are under consideration, there is reason to believe that conversations have gone farther than diplomacy is willing to admit.

# Anti-Semitism in France Hits Refugees

By William Henry Chamberlin
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Evidence has been accumulating of a growing anti-Semitic trend both in occupied and unoccupied France. As might be expected, discriminatory measures against the Jews are more numerous and more pronounced in occupied France, which is entirely subject to Nazi authority. Here all Jews have been required to register and their shops are to be compulsorily identified.

There is a strongly anti-Semitic tone in Le Matin and other newspapers which are appearing in Paris and there have been small riots with breaking of Jewish shop windows. Jews have been summarily expelled from Alsace-Lorraine, which is clearly designed for outright incorporation in Germany, and they are not allowed to return to their homes in the occupied area. In some places of entertainment frequented by German officers the Jewish exclusion rules of the Third Reich are being enforced.

The plight of the Jews is not so difficult in the part of France which is free from German occupation; but there, too, some anti-Semitic tendencies may be noticed. A law which was enacted shortly before the beginning of the war forbidding incitations to racial antagonism has been repealed, leaving a free field for anti-Semitic agitation. It is also significant that political scores are being settled much more severely with Jews than with non-Jewish Frenchmen.

While the number of Frenchmen of Leftist or strongly pro-war antecedents who have been arrested or sentenced to confiscation of property, if absent from the country, is comparatively small, almost every Jew who has been prominent in politics on the Leftist side under the Third Republic has been penalized. Among those who have been arrested or interned are the former Premier and leader of the Popular Front, Léon Blum, the former Cabinet Ministers, Georges Mandel and Jean Zay, and such Parliamentarians as Solomon Grumbach and Jules Moch. Jewish names also predominate among businessmen and bankers who have been arrested or subjected to confiscation of property.

**Dreyfus Case Recalled**

Anti-Semitism is not a new development in France. It existed in some French conservative circles and found spectacular expression in the internationally famous Dreyfus Case, when a Jewish Captain named Alfred Dreyfus was convicted of having sold military secrets to Germany and was sentenced to imprisonment in Devil's Island, in French Guiana. Convincing evidence of Dreyfus's innocence and of the guilt of another Army officer was brought forward; but the reversal of the verdict was made difficult by the element of racial prejudice which had entered into the situation. It was only after many years that Dreyfus was entirely rehabilitated after a nation-wide campaign in which Georges Clemenceau and Emile Zola were prominent champions of Dreyfus.

There was a recrudescence of anti-Semitism in France during the years immediately before the beginning of the war. There is reason to believe that a special German center for international anti-Semitic agitation, with headquarters in Erfurt, supplied anti-Semitic French organizations with material and funds. The tradition of French conservative anti-Semitism was carried on by "L'Action Française," edited by two Royalist intellectuals, Charles Maurras and Léon Daudet. This newspaper circulated widely among Army officers and among extreme conservatives.

After the collapse the Jews were made the object of two accusations which were contradictory, but both of which acquired a certain amount of popular credence in the general mood of despair and bitterness. Again and again, when I would ask Frenchmen why the country had been so badly defeated, I would receive the reply:

"We were too kind, too easy-going. We let in too many foreigners, especially German Jews, who turned out to be Hitler's agents."

**Whispering Campaign**

There may have been a few cases when German emigrés were bribed or coerced by threats against their families in Germany to act as spies and there were doubtless some instances when the German Government smuggled agents into France equipped with documents as Jewish refugees. But in the vast majority of cases the German refugees were the strongest and most sincere enemies of Hitlerism. The whispering campaign against them was very probably started by Nazi agents.

The other accusation was that the Jews, because of their hatred of Adolf Hitler, had pushed France into the war. Publicists who are close to the Vichy regime have made this allegation without presenting any very concrete proof.

A French census of 1930 revealed 40,000 Jewish residents. Since that time a considerably larger number of Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia and from the countries which have been more recently overrun by Germany have poured into the country. Their plight is particularly hard, because the Vichy Government, under pressure from Germany, has broken off diplomatic relations with the exiled governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and Poland, leaving Jewish citizens of those countries, even in the unocuppied area, completely without legal protection.

So long as Marshal Pétain remains an influential figure in the Vichy regime the more brutal excesses against the Jews which have occurred in Germany probably will not be repeated in France. Should power pass into the hands of an extreme French fascist, such as the ex-Communist, Jacques Doriot, there might well be a tendency fully to imitate the Third Reich, in anti-Semitism as in other features of political, social, and economic policy.

# Ickes Thankful For Growth Of American Navy

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes asserted yesterday that "with dictators raging both in Europe and in Asia, seeking more defenseless nations to destroy, we may indeed thank our stars that a rapidly growing American Navy is ready to defend us."

The Secretary, dedicating Buffalo's new $2,700,000 Municipal Auditorium, built with Public Works Administration aid, observed that "in the face of bitter criticism as a 'warmonger,'" President Roosevelt as one of his first acts "set aside emergency funds for the Fleet."

"It is interesting that some who now berate him for not spending money for defense that Congress would not give him, were those who called him a 'warmonger' in 1933 and charged that he was trying to create a war scare," he added.

Mr. Ickes omitted a phrase from his prepared text that "all of us can thank our lucky stars today that so much was done for defense in the years 1933 to 1935 as it was possible for us to do."

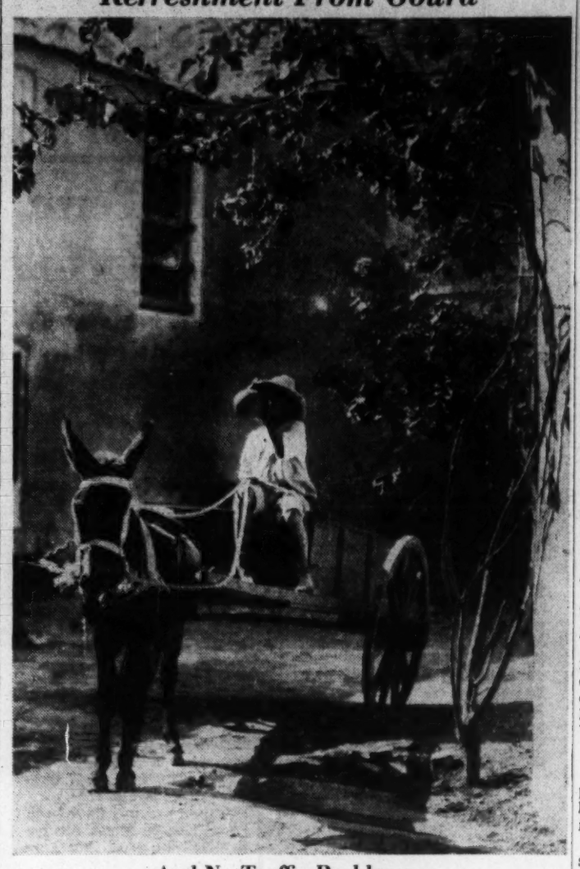
The Secretary said "more than $1,000,000,000 of emergency funds were spent on national defense," and added:

"It happens that in the NIRA Act, passed in 1933, there was permissive language that made it possible for President Roosevelt to spend this money this way. But he was sharply criticized for 'diverting' public works money to Army and Navy needs.

"He was attacked by members of Congress, by a section of the press and by citizens and organizations. The result was that in all subsequent appropriations for PWA there was restrictive language that prevented any more expenditures out of relief funds to supplement the regular appropriations for the War and Navy Departments."

Mr. Ickes listed PWA defense expenditures as $238,000,000 for naval ship construction, $67,000,000 for naval shore construction, $7,500,000 for naval aeronautics, $7,500,000 for the Army Air Corps, $130,000,000 for improvement of Army posts, $9,000,000 for renovation and preservation of ammunition, and $10,000,000 to aid motorization and mechanization of the Army.

## *Refreshment From Gourd*



**And No Traffic Problems**

**Here in Nassau, in the Bahama Islands, we see a native boy and his patient, if slow, donkey. The tempo of affairs in the islands is conducive to relaxation, and everyday scenes like this take one away from the hustle and bustle of the typical American city.**

# *Hospitality Nassau Keynote, Quiet Scenes Draw Tourists*

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Cruise ships this winter will seek out the quiet and peaceful harbor of Nassau. The Bahama Island long has lured the tourist away from busy cities to its land of quaint old customs and tropical splendor.

Nassau lies about 50 miles from the Florida mainland. It is a city of beautiful homes from whose gardens the perfume of tropical flowers rises to meet the breezes that waft in from the Gulf Stream. It is a city of narrow, palm-shaded streets where motorcars curb their speed to the slower pace of the more numerous bicycles and native carriages.

The cruise passenger will see Bay Street as it was a half a century or more ago. Many buildings are still fitted with solid shutters which are barred with a heavy iron at the close of each business day. Here, too, little shops offer their wares in tempting fashion. The visitor may purchase native-woven products of sisal and coconut fiber at an exceptional small cost.

Nassau's hotels and guests houses today reflect the luxury and convenience of 1940, but in their genuine air of hospitality they retain the spirit of olden times which the passing years have failed to alter.

Not only ships sail into Nassau Harbor now, but giant Pan American Clippers making their daily two hour flights from Miami are a familiar sight in Nassau waters.

**New Hotel for Tourists**

Trujillo City, formerly known as Santo Domingo, is fast becoming an important center for tourist travel to the West Indies. In order to accommodate the many winter visitors from the North a new tourist hotel, known as the Hotel National is being constructed between Independence Avenue and George Washington Avenue. The hotel will be five stories high with 120 rooms, and suites all with bath. The architecture is of the so called International style with variations to adapt the building to the all year summer climate of this republic. Most of the rooms will have a view across the Caribbean. There also is planned a large swimming pool, a sun deck and a gymnasium.

**Colorado's Scenic Road**

Construction of the last link of the United States Highway 6 to modern standards across "America's Roof Garden" is now under way. This route runs across the highest and most scenic sections of the Colorado Rockies and is traveled over by thousands of American motorists annually. It offers surprising variety, from plains to the second and third highest mountain peaks in the United States and also passes through primitive areas offering views of 200 miles of mountain grandeur.

**Record Jasper Season**

An all-time record for United States tourist travel to Jasper National Park in the Canadian Rockies—the continent's largest park—was established this season with an increase of 60,668 American visitors over the previous best year. The opening of the new scenic Columbia Icefield highway from Jasper Park Lodge is seen as a contributing factor to the astounding increase in the number of visitors to the area.

# 'Objectors' Lack Faculty Support

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The 20 divinity students at Union Theological Seminary who declared that as conscientious objectors they would refuse to register under the Selective Service Act today had decided to seek legal counsel to ascertain their rights, following a meeting of the college faculty Oct. 14 at which it was held that their refusal to register in and of itself did not involve religious convictions.

The Seminary faculty, called into special session by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of the institution, declared in a statement that while it appreciated the "earnest attempt of these students to discover the course they should pursue as Christian citizens in this confusing day," nevertheless to refuse to register and supply the Government with factual information for which it has a right to ask was wrong.

The students were reported to have wrestled over the issue far into the night. Their leader, William Lovell, President of the student body, said, however, that there still seemed no reason to change their original position that conscription was an encroachment of militarism and fascism and that to submit to it, even by registering, was to acquiesce and become "a part of the act."

"We realize that there are circumstances," the faculty statement read, "when individuals or groups may deem it necessary to refuse to follow the will of government because to do so would be to deny their religious convictions, but in our judgment, refusal to register in accordance with the Selective Service Act does not involve this principle."

## *New Stamp to Depict Emancipation of Slaves*

WASHINGTON (AP)—A reproduction of Thomas Ball's emancipation statue of Abraham Lincoln and a slave will form the central design of the new three-cent stamp commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery.

The Post Office Department announced Oct. 14 the new stamp would be placed on sale at the World's Fair Post Office on Oct. 20. Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations may obtain them through the postmaster at Flushing, N. Y.

# Nazis Ignore Rebuilding Of Drab Warsaw

*The following account of present-day Warsaw under German domination is from an Associated Press correspondent who has made a close scrutiny of a territory virtually closed to non-German correspondents.*

WARSAW, Oct. 15 (AP)—Warsaw may soon be given an extra hour of night life because of "good behavior" under close German control.

Under the Nazi-imposed curfew, all Polish residents must be off the streets by 9 p. m., but authorities said the deadline will be changed soon to 10 p. m. because political disturbances and general crime are diminishing under firm police control.

The later curfew is a German system of rewarding communities for the "loyalty" which all Poles are expected to manifest toward their new general government under German domination.

The curfew already has been set back to 10 p. m. at Radom, and 11 p. m. at Krakow.

After curfew, lights still shine from the larger hotels reserved for exclusive use of Germans, mostly of German administrators. Some have brought their families to Warsaw.

**Townspeople Up Earlier**

The early curfew gets the townspeople up earlier. They work harder—unemployment is decreasing rather rapidly.

German soldiers on night leave saunter through the streets, although they seemed to me to mingle less with the population than in Brussels or Namur.

German soldiers obey Polish traffic policemen and sit in cafes politely applauding Slavic music.

If you snatch a purse in Poland you'll probably be arrested by Polish police.

If you start an insurrection you'll most certainly be arrested by German secret police.

It is along these lines that the police administration is organized in the new Poland. There are few German officers—and they are with special missions—but many Polish. At the head of each large police organization is a German officer.

**Polish Police in Charge**

Poland is not being run or dominated by the German Army of Occupation. This correspondent drove for hundreds of miles without seeing a German soldier or sentry or policeman on duty. In the cities, the "Feld-Polizei" sees to it that soldiers on leave are orderly, but they manifest no interest in civilians except at curfew hour. Even at bridges and tunnels where one might expect a soldier, Polish authorities are in charge.

The Nazi Army is here—and in impressive strength. But the army is in its barracks and drill fields. Policing is left to police and mostly to the Poles. All officers up to and including the rank of major are Poles.

Ordinary citizens usually just see Polish police on duty, since they control traffic and patrol the streets.

Aside from a few hotels and clubs "for Germans only," other places are patronized by Poles and Germans alike. There are some which the Germans, by some unwritten understanding, leave to Poles exclusively.

As to the general appearance of the city, a year after the German conquest, it still looks like an untidy brickyard.

Building stones lie helter skelter in the great city which was once the Capital of independent Poland.

**Houses Without Roofs**

Great open spaces yawn where once stood apartment houses, shops, and Government buildings.

There is ruin everywhere; houses without roofs, without windows, only blackened walls.

Warsaw had 22,000 buildings. Two thousand were destroyed, 8,000 extensively damaged.

The Central Railway Station is gone. German Stukas hammered it to pieces. The debris has been hauled away, and where the station stood there is a vast vacant place, without even a pebble on its smooth surface and big enough for a bootball field.

Improvised boarding makes a sort of a barn where Polish trains, under German management, come in.

The Jews walk down the streets in white and blue arm bands.

These are their tags of identification, and every one of them must wear them on their right sleeves. Street cars with yellow signs may be used by them.

There is a new eight-foot concrete wall around the Ghetto, which lies in the central district.

It comprises a hundred or more city blocks into which the population is crowded with astonishing density, and closes off 200 streets and even street carlines—it is built right over their rails.

Eighteen streets, the most important traffic lanes, remain unobstructed. Hence one may enter and leave the Ghetto at 18 points.

**Poles Adjusting Themselves**

The restraining walls are of comparative little hindrance in normal times. But at a moment's notice the authorities, by posting policemen at the points of entry, partially or wholly can close off the district.

The Poles are adjusting themselves to the new situation with what, on the surface, seems to be a remarkable degree of philosophy, although they are not happy, for desolation hangs over the town.

Nowhere, in the course of an automobile trip covering 1,000 miles, was this correspondent so impressed with a sense of tragedy as in the city which once was the Capital of Pilsudski's Republic.

In the other cities and in the thatch-roofed hamlets there is a definite striving for rehabilitation, but Warsaw, lying still amid the ravages of total war, appears left to decline.

# Japanese Grasp at Straws In Feudal 'New Structure'

*Aligned externally with the Triple Axis, Japan internally is undergoing a totalitarian revolution with many signs of return to feudal traditions. Without nominally reviving the ancient Shogunate, or military dictatorship that served as the actual government while the Emperor sat apart in semi-deified abstraction, Japan's armed forces are assuming Shogun-like powers. The following article is the first of three analyzing the situation from inside Japan.*

By Randall Gould
Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's new totalitarian Shin Taisei, or Imperial Rule Assistance Movement, strangely combines ancient Japanese folklore with modern fascist practices and a Soviet-like organization of "neighborhood squads."

Some 108,000 of these squads already exist, vowing sacrifices—especially of youth—in service of Shin Taisei, or the New Structure.

Returning to Japan since these forces took definite form is somewhat bewildering. The Nation seems to be cast adrift from its recent moorings, and grappling in all directions to lay hold on some tangible hope of economic recovery.

After three years of warfare that still engages 1,500,000 soldiers thousands of miles from Japan, the "China incident" remains unsolved. Belts are drawn tighter in Japan, and the prospect of further Anglo-American economic penalties is growing rather than diminishing.

**Emphasis on Sacrifice**

Young in ways of modern industrialism, overreaching itself and puzzled by the breakdown of seemingly invincible expedients in China, Japan is resorting to traditions of its nostalgic past. The ancient plays that steadily have filled large theaters night after night in Tokyo are becoming daily actuality as the Samurai-warrior codes again permeate Japanese thinking, with main emphasis upon sacrifice.

Shin Taisei has been propagandized so excitedly that it is taking the limelight from the formerly popular "New Order in East Asia." Designed to be permanent, the New Structure is shot through with questionable factors that cause impartial observers to doubt whether it can attain the stability sought by its promoters.

The great merit of the "new structure movement" is that in certain of its aspects it is geared to the times in Japan singularly well. The great demerits include nebulosity of its wider concepts and a sort of perverseness in its minor, more specific applications.

**Konoye Widely Supported**

In view of failure to win a quick victory in China, it was logical that there should be an urge for some sort of "new deal" under a trusted leader. He turned out to be Prince Fumimaro Konoye—a man of ancient and respected family, appealing to the family concept on which the Japanese Nation is based, and one with the confidence of both the business and the military elements.

The politicians have been increasingly discredited in Japan as corrupt, impractical, foolishly argumentative and generally decadent, so Prince Konoye's successive advocacies of a one-party system and a no-party system have been well received.

There has been no doubt but that totalitarianism was not merely on its way but pretty much here already, and Prince Konoye had ways of sugar-coating the pill. His 1938 plan for a China settlement, while never adopted officially, is not entirely displeasing either to the Army or to anyone else, so it has been hoped that he might somehow suit both the Japanese and the Chinese with a formula settling what is still called the "China incident." Finally he is a good phrase-maker and in evolving the thought of a "new structure" he gave the novelty-loving Japanese a fresh craze—in other words, the bread having run a bit short he set up another circus.

**Certain Ties Lacking**

Specifically lacking thus far are certain vital ties to make the organism of the new structure of really effective utility. It appears that at the base of this organism there are to be small groups, almost on the order of the Russian Soviets. The 108,000 "neighbors' squads" are reported in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, and other cities which are to introduce municipal regulations to systematize them.

The rural areas and the city intelligentsia are said to be showing interest. But then there must be effective means of conveying the peoples' will up through intervening organs to the top, and orders back down from the top to the people; and precisely what relation will this top have to the actual business of Government?

What about the seemingly anomalous position of the Diet, where the parties formerly expressed (at least in theory) the will of the people? What really is going to happen to the parties after all, since although theoretically out of business they seem still to be Micawbering around waiting for a possible something to turn up?

**Direct Program Avoided**

There is evident a continuing hesitancy about plunging into too direct a program. Prince Konoye, as Premier, is the logical man to be president of the group, and so he is, with an indication that the job may be his well into the future whether he remains Premier or not. For the time being there will be no vice-president.

A "youth movement" angle is being provided through the establishment of a "Seinen Teishin-Tai" or "Young Men's Sacrifice Corps" consisting of youths who will "realize and practice the principle of the new structure movement." But it is not yet quite clear what they are to realize and practice, or how they are to sacrifice themselves. The presence of certain rather sinister reactionary figures in the forefront of the organizing group causes wonderment in certain quarters as to how these youths, and the movement as a whole, will turn in view of early weather-signs.

Among these weather-signs may be mentioned a pronounced trend toward the past and away from the foreigner and foreign ways. It would be extreme at this stage to assert that the movement is anti-foreign, although it happens to have fitted in well with anti-Britishism, and a possibility of anti-Americanism is latent. But it seems a matter of universal agreement that old Japan was more simple, upright, stanch, and self-sacrificial than anything acquired from the decadent Westerner, and that it would be well to wipe out many imported aspects of present Japanese life without delay.

This preliminary survey may be completed by mention of the attitude of the highly important Army and Navy. It appears that both these organs are prepared to give full support within the limits of their proper functions. But Japan is still a land of individualists and the attitude of the armed services often illustrates the point.

# Short in Command Of Tactics Corps

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 14 — Maj.-Gen. Walter C. Short has arrived in Columbia to take command of the First Tactical Corps, comprising the Eighth and Thirtieth Divisions at Fort Jackson and the Ninth Division at Fort Bragg, N. C. He was among the Army's top-ranking officers to be promoted during September.

Headquarters of the First Tactical Corps are located in Columbia at 1510 Gervais Street.

General Short has been actively engaged in the Nation's military service since the turn of the century, and his career in the Army has been one of continuous advancement. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois. In coming here he relinquished command of the First Division, stationed at Fort Hamilton.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, explained that the transfer of troops from nine corps area commanders to the new commanders of nine new tactical corps posts created for the first time since the World War, was a change made to expedite and intensify the training of soldiers.

He said the training referred exclusively to National Guardsmen already mobilized and conscripts soon to be drafted. "Their (the corps) principal function will be training," he added.

# 'No Relief' Exemption Asked for Finland

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—A group of prominent citizens who recently urged that all relief be withheld from Europe was asked yesterday to withdraw their statement as affecting Finland.

Mrs. J. Herbert Stabler, Executive Secretary of "For Finland, Inc.," sent a letter addressed to the group in which she described Finland as completely independent, but in desperate need.

"For Finland earnestly hopes that in the spirit of fair play you will immediately qualify your statement which we are sure was not intended to include Finland, so that Americans everywhere will realize this important distinction."

Among the group to whom Mrs. Stabler addressed her letter were Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary; John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate in 1924; Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton; William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, feminist leader, and others.

# Child Welfare Project Attracts Many Visitors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Visitors from 41 states and seven foreign nations have been attracted to Jacksonville's child welfare project, the King Edward Industrial Nursery.

Believed to be a venture without precedent in American industry, this nursery was launched in September, 1939, to provide modern care for the children of mothers working in the John H Swisher & Son, Inc., factory. Sixty-one girls and boys enjoy the benefits of the $50,000 nursery plant, with its staff of 17 experts, Mrs. Louise Boling, nursery directress, reported.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# Why America Has a Two-Party System

During the first 100 years of the Republic the two-party system was taken largely for granted. People knew how it worked. It met with general satisfaction and that was enough. Through it the country was able to meet various crises within the provisions and safeguards of the Constitution. Today this system is still intact. It is the machinery by which a great democracy maintains stability and progress.

Yet people today do not take the American two-party government for granted. Probably at no time has there been more popular interest and inquiry into our political system. People want to know why we have two major parties. How did they originate? Why do we have but two instead of three, four or many similar to the multi-party systems of the pre-Hitler European democracies? What about third or minor parties in the United States and their role in political affairs?

### Free Expression

There have always been divisions of opinion among peoples and no people have expressed themselves more freely or violently than Americans. Before the original 13 colonies drew up the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution there were men of strong views in Massachusetts and in New York and in Virginia. A casual glance at the patriotic and political speeches during the era of the American Revolution gives an insight into the independence of thought that is fundamental to this country.

Historians, seeking to understand the division of the country into two major groups, have offered several explanations. Some have said it is human nature for men to disagree; that some men are naturally conservative whereas others are progressive; some inherently aristocratic and others democratic. James Bryce, the English historian, suggested that the division of the two parties has been on the question of a strong central government—that the Republicans favored this whereas the Democrats upheld states' rights.

### Madison's Analysis

None of these explanations is entirely satisfactory. They seem contributory rather than basic. The earliest division of the country into parties in James Madison's view was over property:

> The most common and durable source of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property. Those who hold and those who are without property have ever formed distinct interests in society. Those who are creditors, and those who are debtors, fall under a like discrimination. A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest, a monied interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations, and divide them into different classes, actuated by different sentiments and views. The regulation of these various and interfering interests, forms the principal task of modern legislation, and involves the spirit of party and faction in the necessary and ordinary operations of government.

At any rate, while the nation was very young political parties were established. In those early years the foundations were laid for the two great parties of today. Tradition, custom and the particularities of the American government have preserved this political system for over a century.

### Comparison with France

This tradition is not America's alone. The British Government, too, for many years was a two-party government. Some historians point out that outside the English-speaking world it is usual to find larger numbers of political parties in government—France and the Old German Republic, for example. Whereas England, which for years was divided into Conservative and Liberal parties (later the Labor party grew in strength), Canada and the United States maintained two-party systems.

The Democratic and Republican parties in the United States, of course, include factions not unlike the many parties that represent the French electorate. But these factions or blocs change in size and support with the various issues and seldom attempt to bolt the party. All the Democrats are Democrats, just as western Republicans—more independent and liberal than the eastern wing—continue to support the Grand Old Party.

The difference between the multi-party and two-party system was succinctly put by one writer:

> Under the two-party system, the bargains between diverse elements are made before election, and under the multiple-party system they are made after the election.

### Importance of Presidency

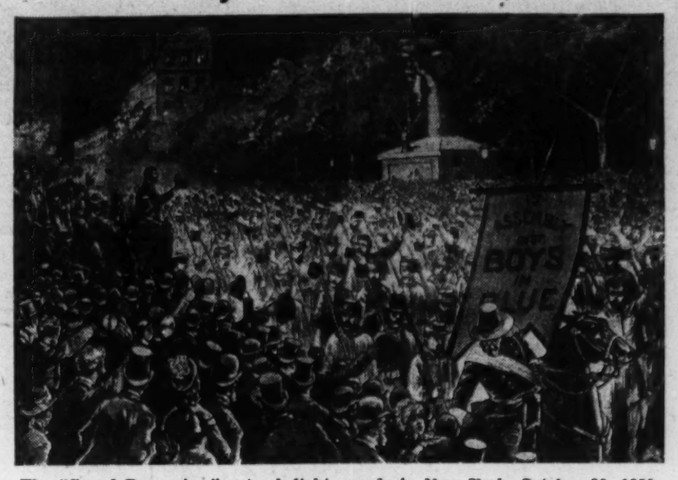
Although the character of our Government is such that it is virtually impossible for a third party to establish itself, third parties nevertheless have made important contributions to the nation's social and economic development.

Since 1860 a third party has never been able to capture the Presidency. Yet the patronage power of that office is so great that without it third parties seem doomed. In the words of Pendleton Herring of Harvard University, "So great is the prestige of this office that no party can hope to attain wide popular support if it has no chance of sending its candidate to the White House." The rapid evaporation of the La Follette third party after the 1924 election is an excellent example of this situation.

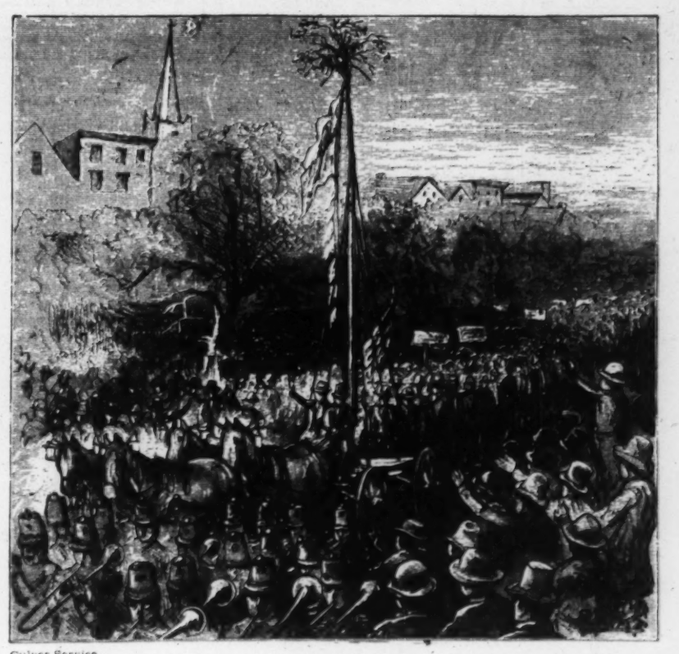
The history of third parties shows them often to be sectional movements or strong movements in support of a particular economic policy or class interest. There have been the Greenbackers, the Populists, the Free Soilers, the Grangers; and there are the Socialists, the Prohibitionists and the Townsendites. All of these movements have had moments of influence and prestige. But none have been able seriously to threaten either of the major parties. From time to time the Democrats or Republicans have folded some of these groups within their ranks.



# *In the Days of Political Parades*



The "Grand Procession," a torch-light parade in New York, October 30, 1880, in support of the Republican nominee, James A. Garfield.



Culver Service

A "Hickory-Pole Election" or procession in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, nicknamed "Old Hickory," who was President from 1825 to 1833.

## Mugwumps March: Third Party Roster

Although third or minor parties, acting independently of either of the two major parties, never have been able to win a presidential election, these movements have had an important influence upon the political development of the United States.

The more important third parties in American presidential campaigns are listed in the following chronology:

**1788-1832.** In the first 11 presidential elections, parties were rather loosely defined, so that what might now be third parties appeared rather as factions.

**1832-1836.** Preceding the election of Martin Van Buren came a premature attempt to form a Nation-wide farm-labor party supported by the Workingman's Party in New York and the Loco Focos or Equal Rights Party.

**1844.** The Liberty Party and the Political Abolitionists, third parties growing out of the slavery issue; the latter was an outgrowth of the Garrison Abolitionists.

**1848.** The Free Soil Party stood for exclusion of slavery from the territories, joined with the Van Buren (anti-slavery Democrats) to throw the election to the Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor.

**1852.** The Free Soil Party fell off by half. Rise of the American or "Know-Nothing" Party which sought to limit political influence of immigrants.

**1856.** Coalition of Free Soilers, Northern Democrats and Whigs to form the Republican Party.

**1860.** Constitutional Party, formed by Know-Nothings and conservative Whigs. Northern and Southern Democrats split.

**1872.** From this presidential year onward one or two minor parties appeared. Labor Reformers. The Prohibition Party.

**1876.** The Greenbackers, both in this and the two following elections. The Grangers.

**1884.** Mugwumps, recalcitrant Republicans who supported the Democrats. Greenbackers and Prohibitionists.

**1888.** The United Labor Party. Prohibitionists.

**1892.** Populist Party, an agrarian movement. The Socialist Party.

**1896.** The "Gold Democrats," a faction opposed to Bryan. Prohibitionsts.

**1900.** Socialists. Prohibitionists. (These two parties have participated in every election since 1900.)

**1912.** The Progressive (Bull-Moose) Party of T. R. Roosevelt.

**1920.** Farm-Labor.

**1924.** The La Follette Progressives, Communists, several small parties.

**1936.** The Union Party.

**1940.** Prohibition Party, Socialist, Communist.

Fold on this line

# Roosevelt to Go on Air In Two Political Speeches

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—The White House confirmed today that President Roosevelt will make two radio speeches to be sponsored and paid for by the Democratic National Committee before the election.

The first will fall on Wednesday, Oct. 23, in connection with National Youth Day, and the second on Oct. 30, the Wednesday before the election, on an unannounced subject. The only other Presidential speech paid for in this campaign by the Democrats was that given in Washington before the Teamsters' Union.

Mr. Roosevelt's other speeches have been termed nonpolitical by the Democrats, but the decision to depart from this characterization apparently marks a new and more militant drive for votes in the final part of the campaign, which closes in three weeks.

Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, was not certain whether this would complete the President's list of preelection addresses. Mr. Early's announcement coincided with announcement of the latest Gallup Poll indicating that Mr. Willkie had gained strength in four states, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and that, if the figures are to be accepted, Republicans would carry all but Ohio by narrow margins.

A new Democratic organization entered the fray to bolster the comments of Democratic National Chairman, Edward Flynn, in New York. Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, under the auspices of the National Committee of Independent Voters attacked the Republican Party's recent record in Congress. Few Democratic statements, compared with 1932 and 1936, have been emanating from Washington.

Among Republican votes singled out for attack by Mr. McCormack, the new House Majority Leader, was the unanimous Republican opposition to the additional appropriation for TVA, said to be for national defense; the Republican vote of 146 against, to 5 for, the bill authorizing $500,000,000 for loans to South America; the Republican vote of 131 against, to 23 for, the bill providing $212,000,000 for farm parity payments; and the Republican vote of 146 against, to 5 for, the bill to extend the reciprocal trade law.

# Minor Party Federal and State Tickets Take 3 to 5 Per Cent of Total Vote

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Despite legal difficulties and relatively small campaign chests, minor parties thus far have placed 378 candidates on the ballot for national and state offices in the coming elections.

Reflecting dissatisfaction with the Democratic and Republican nominees, five minor parties are running candidates for President and Vice-President, although they have qualified in only a small number of States.

(A similar number of parties won 3.3 per cent of the vote in 1936, or 1,490,861 out of the 45,647,117 cast.)

In addition, 12 different parties have 36 candidates for the Senate; 27 have 159 running for House seats; 10 have 36 candidates for Governor, and 12 are contesting for other state-wide offices with 137 candidates.

The "Big Four" of the dissident parties—Socialist, Socialist-Labor, Communist, and Prohibition—have 1940 presidential candidates as in past years. The fifth—National Greenback—this year takes the place of the Union Party whica was on the ticket in 1936.

The Socialists and Communists are campaigning this year as never before. On the side, they have been forced to fight legal battles to get on the ballot. Communists have been barred from the ballot in 10 states.

The Socialist Party, which polled 187,000 votes in the 1936 presidential contest, is running Norman Thomas, of New York, for President this year for the fourth time. His running mate is a 34-year-old Chicago economics professor, Maynard C. Krueger.

Earl Browder, Communist presidential candidate, has been forced to confine his campaign to a few national broadcasts by phonograph. New York authorities will not let him campaign outside the State because he is at liberty on bond awaiting disposition of appeal from his conviction for passport fraud.

In a recent broadcast, Mr. Browder charged President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie were agreed on major policies, and that those policies led to war. His running mate is James W. Ford, an Alabama Negro.

Roger W. Babson, Massachusetts statistician, the Prohibition Party Presidential nominee, is conducting a quiet campaign against the liquor traffic and gambling. The Party's goal is 1,000,000 votes on Nov. 5. It polled only 37,000 four years ago. Edgar V. Moorman, Quincy, Ill., manufacturer, is Mr. Babson's running mate.

John W. Aiken, Chelsea, Mass., and Aaron M. Orange of New York, are the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the Socialist-Labor Party, which polled 12,000 votes in 1936, and John Zahnd, Indianapolis, and James E. Yates, Phoenix, Ariz., head the National Greenback Ticket.

# Roosevelt's Son Cannot Resign

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt, the President's second son, will remain a Captain in the Air Corps Reserve, Wright Field officials indicated today.

Refusing Captain Roosevelt's resignation, Brig. Gen. O. P. Echols, Assistant Commander of the Materiel Division of Wright Field, declared "his services are needed."

"Due to the large amount of work resulting from the Air Corps expansion program it has become necessary . . . to commission a large number of nonflying reserves for duty in connection with the administrative, supply, inspection, procurement, and engineering functions of the Air Corps and Materiel Division . . . ," General Echols asserted.

He explained that Captain Roosevelt's offer to give up his commission was due to "the publicity given him by the press as the result of his having accepted a captaincy . . . and his (Captain Roosevelt's) opinion that it might have an injurious effect on the selective service program."


Travel

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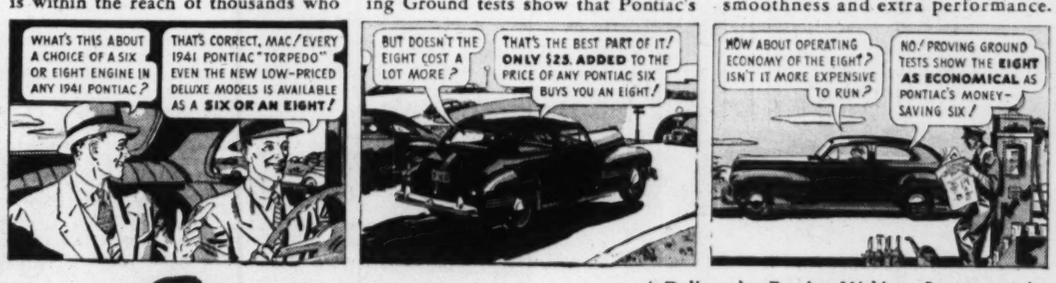
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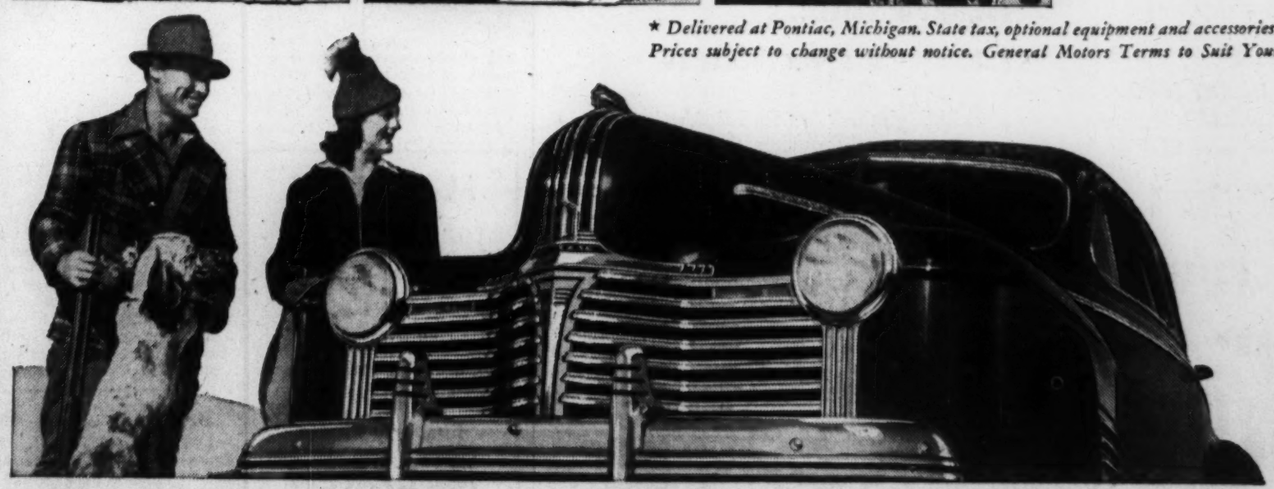


SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

# Oil Plants in Rumania Set on Fire

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 15 (AP)—While a precarious peace was maintained in the Balkans today, Nazi and Rumanian authorities investigated the possibility of sabotage in mysterious fires in three of Rumania's rich oil wells. All installations underground and on the surface were destroyed at the three wells. A fourth was reported damaged.

The fire, which was controlled after a three-hour fight yesterday under the direction of German specialists, was ascribed officially to an accident.

The incident emphasized, however, German concern for its vital Rumanian sources of petroleum—protection of which is being taken over by Nazi troops brought in by train and Danube River barges.

While the Germans speeded their announced task of reorganizing and modernizing the Rumanian Army, foreign observers saw increasing signs that Russia is hastening to build an equally powerful military machine all along the Russian-Rumanian frontier.

**Russian Airdromes Rushed**

Russian troops, estimated from 150,000 to 180,000, men were reported concentrating in border areas and rushing construction of five new military airdromes.

Germany, at the same time, was reported planning to build a naval air base near Constanta, Rumanian Black Sea port, and preparations were made for a German naval mission to join the Nazi Army and Air Force General Staff officers already in Rumania.

The Germans, authoritative reports also said, are supervising the development of antiaircraft emplacements between the Danube and the railroad at the Rumanian river port of Giurgiu and already have ringed Rumania's oil fields with guns, fighter planes, air and land forces.

British-Rumanian relations, already strained to the breaking point, seemed on the verge of open rupture as 30 members of Britain's Legation staff, including naval and military attachés, and 40 other Britons left for Istanbul. Most of the rest of the colony, it is said, would be gone by Thursday.

[In London, the usually authoritative British Press Association said that Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister to Rumania, was reducing his staff to "skeleton proportions" and that a break evidently "cannot long be delayed."]

Meanwhile Ankara dispatches state that the Turkish press issued challenging statements hinting that German moves in Rumania were prejudicial to Russian interests and indicating Turkey's intention to fight, if the Germans attempt to cross its territory toward the Mosul oil fields in Iraq.

**Turkey Watches Developments**

The official Turkish Radio declared last night that "Russian troop concentrations in Bucovina and Bessarabia (the frontier Provinces which Rumania ceded to Russia on June 27) are significant, and the Soviet silence is full of meaning."

The establishment of German air and naval bases at Constanta, Rumania's Black Sea port, is "directed against Soviet Russia," the radio asserted.

The signs of mounting Soviet strength in the southeast were expected to have a strong effect on Bulgaria, with its deep-rooted faith in Russia as its protector—making difficult any direct move by the Sofia Government to tie in with the Axis Powers.

It seemed equally certain that Bulgaria must swing into line with the Axis, if Germany hopes to penetrate the Near East.

Still another stumbling block to Bulgarian co-operation with German aspirations is the generally-recognized feeling of the Bulgars that they made a mistake in choosing sides in the last war, and that they would do well to stay neutral in this one.

There were widespread rumors that Russia's military measures were designed as "encouragement" to Turkey and Greece to offer a strong front to the Axis Powers.

Most observers doubted, however, that Turkey and Greece, while tightening their own relations, would attempt to bring Yugoslavia into alliance with them. They pointed out that Yugoslavia was scarcely in position geographically, or economically, to join such an alliance, since it would be forced to bear the full brunt of German displeasure with scant hope of any worthwhile resistance.

## Soviet 'Not Informed' Of German Advance

*By the Associated Press*

Moscow, Oct. 15

The Soviet Government, through its official news agency, declared today that it had not received what it considered satisfactory advance information of Germany's plans to send troops into Rumania.

The statement took a familiar form, a denial by Tass, the official news agency, of a newspaper dispatch.

This dispatch, to a Danish newspaper, asserting that the Kremlin was "timely informed" of the plan and of "the aims and number of troops sent to Rumania," was declared not to "correspond with the facts."

[In the first German admission that German troops had arrived in Rumania, Berlin informed spokesmen said on Oct. 10 that powers friendly to the Axis had been notified that others were to follow.]

German Radio reported today that six British citizens said to have been expelled from Rumania by the Government had arrived at the Bulgarian Danube port of Ruschuk and continued on to Istanbul, Turkey.

Among the six were said to be A. Miller, an executive of the British Astra-Romana Oil Company, who was arrested recently by Rumanian authorities and subjected to a lengthy examination before being released.

Meanwhile the German Radio reported in a broadcast of a Rome dispatch heard here that an Italian-Hungarian economic treaty was signed yesterday after two weeks' negotiation.

The agreement fixes import and export quotas as well as clearing conditions. The report added the "new quotas were adapted to possibilities and necessities which had arisen from extension of Hungarian territory as a result of the Vienna award."

The Berlin Radio also broadcast a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, saying that negotiations between Germany and Bulgaria about several economic questions were concluded by agreement there yesterday.

The agreement fixed the relation between German and Bulgarian currency at one reichsmark (about 40 cents) to 32.50 leva for selling and 33 leva for buying, effective until April 15, 1941.

An additioal agreement for clearance of commercial credits was signed between Bulgaria on one side and the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, and Poland on the other. Clearing with these countries, the dispatch said, will be in the reichsmark and will be conducted via Berlin.

## Visit to Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 15 (AP)—Dr. Valerian Pop, a member of the Council of the Rumanian Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu, was received yesterday by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Dr. Pop's visit to Berlin coincided with the visit of the Former Rumanian Foreign Minister, Mihail Manoilescu, to Rome to explain Rumanian contentions in a dispute with Hungary over the exchange of minorities arising from Rumania's cession of Northern Transylvania to Hungary.

## Britons Depart

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The

## U. S., Canadian Plowmen Meet In Furrow Tourney

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

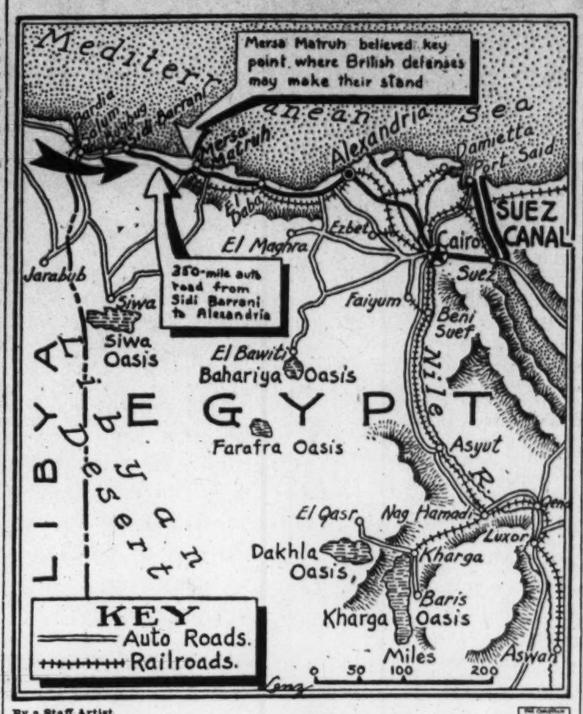
TORONTO, Oct. 15—Talk of war will be replaced by speculation over the best type of furrow in St. Thomas, Ontario, today, when the International Plowing Match and Farm Machinery Demonstration gets under way.

The plowing match, held yearly since 1913 claims not only to be the largest of its kind in the British Empire, but in the entire world. Previous matches in Western Ontario have been attended by over 125,000 people. In 1939 at Brockville there were 685 entries.

This year the match has added interest, as it is being held adjacent to the largest military air technician school in Canada and over 3,000 airmen will parade through the "Tented City" on the last day of the match.

The cream of Canadian and United States plowmen will draw lots each day for the 175 plow teams brought in for the match. Some 200 tractors will parade each morning to the plowing fields.

## War on the Southern Front




By a Staff Artist

**The Campaign in Northern Africa**

**With the end of the rainy season in Northeast Africa, renewed interest is focused on the situation in Egypt where the British are said to be rushing reinforcements to their troops facing the Italians around Sidi Barrani and where resumption of the operations is expected at any moment.**

## Italian and British Forces Intensify War for Africa

ROME, Oct. 15 (AP)—Italian air squadrons attacked a British convoy apparently engaged in rushing troop reinforcements to threatened Egypt, the High Command reported today, and succeeded in hitting a cruiser with an aerial torpedo and a transport with a heavy bomb.

Other ships in the convoy were reported damaged.

The British were reported in foreign circles to be making use of the flower of their merchant marine in extensive troop movements.

These quarters heard that the Queen Mary recently was convoyed through the Mediterranean with 15,000 troops aboard. The Mauretania also was reported making the trip.

The Italians said the attack was on the same naval formation which was engaged in a battle with Italian naval and air forces near Malta on Oct. 12.

In that battle the Italians said they sank a cruiser of about 7,000 tons, and damaged another cruiser and an aircraft carrier while losin a destroyer and two torpedo boats themselves.

[The British have made no announcements concerning the engagement.]

It was presumed the new attack by Italian airmen took place sometime yesterday morning.

The fact that planes were said by the High Command to have taken off from an aircraft carrier to protect the convoy was taken to mean the warship was not put out of action in the Oct. 12 battle.

The British reinforcements were being rushed to the Mediterranean as a new Italian offensive in Egypt was expected to get underway almost any day. Considerable activity was reported on both sides in today's communiqué.

New advance patrol activity was reported in Northern Africa. The Italian High Command said British patrols were repulsed by Italians east of Sidi Barrani.

British bombers attacked Bengasi, Bardia, and Salum, in North Africa, the communiqué said, while Italian airmen attacked British defenses at Monte Rejan in East Africa.

In their attack on Bengasi, British bombers scored hits on dwellings near the port and in the center of the city, a communiqué said. Two persons were injured.

The Italians asserted that Italian planes had scattered British defensive preparations at Monte Rejan, Otrub, and south of Cuora. Numerous British air raids were also reported.

## Change in Sudan

CAIRO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Appointment of Lieut. Gen. H. J. Huddleston as Governor General of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan succeeding Sir Stewart Symes has been announced.

General Huddleston, widely experienced in the Sudan, was the general commanding officer there from 1924 to 1930. In 1924 he surpressed an uprising of Sudanese troops by boldly addressing the rebels under the muzzles of their guns.

## Churchill Veils War Aims In Address to Commons

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Britain must make sure she is going to survive, and convince others of it, before she can declare her war aims, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today.

So far, the Prime Minister said, only very careful general statements can be put in an official declaration.

"We are not fighting the war merely to maintain the status quo," he said, "but, among other things in order to survive."

"When our capacity to do that is more generally recognized throughout the world we shall be in a position to take further view of what we shall do when victory has been won."

The Prime Minister said there was "great danger" in making statements not of a very general character, but that world opinion "so far as it was free is thoroughly behind us."

The statement was made in answer to Laborite queries.

**Merchants Registered**

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told colleagues that 40,000 merchants have been registered in connection with the purchase (sales) tax which goes into effect Oct. 21.

Revenue from this tax, Sir Kingsley said, will help indemnify persons who lose furniture, personal clothing, and other essentials in bombing raids.

This, he said, is for persons in salary brackets below £400 ($1,600). Sir Kingsley said he hoped soon to introduce a voluntary scheme under which the State will insure personal property of all persons above that income bracket.

Asked if the Government would lend China funds, Sir Kingsley replied that no fresh loan to China was under consideration.

Sir Edward Griggs Undersecretary for War, said United States authorities have been asked to verify reports from International Red Cross delegates that British war prisoners in Germany are being mistreated either by segregation, rationing, or in being forced to clear R. A. F. bombing debris is violation of the Geneva Convention of 1929.

**Bars Similar Action**

To a suggestion that captured German airmen be used for clearing bomb debris in Britain, Sir Edward replied that "because the enemy breaks conventions is no reason we should."

The House of Lords debated whether damage from bomb craters on agricultural land shoud be covered by insurance and then went into executive session.

Mr. Churchill reiterated his statement of last week when questioned on the Dakar affair. "Apart from technical mishaps," he said, "the Government takes full responsibility" for the unsuccessful expedition by Britain and Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces to French West Africa.

"Having regard for the difficulty of carrying on the war, I must ask the support of the House for my attitude," Mr. Churchill said.

## Britain Promotes Hero

LONDON (AP)—Lieut. Robert Davies, Canadian engineering officer who received the George Cross recently for his leadership of a "suicide squad" which removed time bombs embedded in the ground near St. Paul's Cathedral, has been promoted to Captain today.

## Nazi Raiders Fail to Shake London's Calm

*Continued from Page 1*

fenses as deeply as central London, and firemen, still working on conflagrations started during the night suddenly found themselves assailed by three Nazi aircraft that swooped unexpectedly out of the clouds with their machineguns barking fiercely.

Every day brings its visual disclosure of events that at night can be assessed by most people only in terms of noise, and this morning, as Londoners made their way to work, many of them found this disclosure more distressing than usual because the bombing seemed so exceptionally purposeless in a military sense.

This sort of bombing appears doubly futile because observers agree it isn't succeeding in its purpose of undermining the morale of Londoners. As an example, take the attitude of two elderly charwomen who walked three miles to work after a sleepless night and on their arrival at the place where they formerly worked they found a smoldering pile of wreckage. Turning to me one said, "I've been scrubbing floors in this place for sixteen years, so I suppose old Hitler thinks I ought to have a change."

## Sea Safety Mark

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Ten merchant ships totalling 31,094 tons were sunk by "enemy action" in the week ended Oct. 6, the Admiralty announced today.

This represented the lowest weekly total reported since May 6 and "a little more than half the average weekly loss during the previous 56 weeks."

[In Berlin three German submarines were credited by informed sources today with sinking approximately 40,100 tons of British shipping in an intensification of the Nazi campaign to cut England's supply lines.]

The total week's losses announced by the British Admiralty today included seven British ships totalling 24,943 tons; two allied ships totalling 2,464 tons; and one neutral vessel of 3,687 tons.

"The Germans claimed that during this week they have sunk a total of 81,816 tons, which is nearly three times the actual tonnage sunk," the Admiralty spokesman said.

## Not Where Ad Is, But What It Says, Found Important

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — The important thing in advertising is not where an advertisement appears in the paper, but what is in it.

Although popular belief has long considered position one of the more important considerations in advertising in a newspaper, this opinion was one of the conclusions of a recent survey of reading habits conducted by the Bureau of Advertising of the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association in co-operation with 15 daily newspapers in the United States and Canada. The survey is a service for advertisers and agencies.

Another study of newspaper-reading habits, conducted by the Canadian Advertising Research Foundation, showed that during times of big news in the daily papers, such as war, more persons read the papers and the reading of ads tends to increase rather than decrease. It was also found that people spend more time with their newspapers and that war news means additional reading of the whole newspaper.

## Italian Warships Sunk by British

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Admiralty announced that the British cruiser Ajax, which played a prominent part in the defeat of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee off Montevideo last December, had sunk two Italian destroyers and damaged a third. The action took place during an extensive sweep of the Eastern and Central Mediterranean by the British fleet, the Admiralty added.

## Contract Signing Ends Truck Strike

NEW YORK (AP)—A strike of 1,600 long-distance truck drivers, members of Local 807 of the American Federation of Labor International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was ended with the signing of a contract by the Union and the Highway Transport Association.

The settlement, reached Oct. 14 after the drivers had been out eight days, provided for the same wage scale, but granted a week's vacation with pay and the right to set up arbitration machinery.

## Destroyers Arrive In 'Apple Pie Order'

*By the Associated Press*

London, Oct. 14

The latest destroyers acquired from the United States not only are "in apple pie order" but are equipped with everything from china and silver down to pencil sharpeners, a British naval officer reported today.

In addition, he said the men on his ship were delighted and astonished to find abundant supplies of towels, sheets, blankets, pillows, typewriters, paper, an electric percolator, a refrigerator and an ice-water tap.

# Nazi Torpedo Boats Raid Convoy Off British Coast

BERLIN, Oct. 15—Raids just off England's shores by Nazi torpedo boats were reported by the German High Command today. It said torpedo boat units "a few days ago" destroyed two British submarine chasers, two merchant ships, and took 40 prisoners.

## Mosquito Boats

**By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver**
U. S. N. Retired

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The "mosquito boat" apparently was intended by Germany to play an important role in the invasion of Britain. Now that the invasion has failed through Germany's inability to command either the seas or the air, the little torpedo boats are being put to such sporadic use as circumstances permit.

Britain pioneered in this type of boat during the World War, and developed the coastal motor boat, commonly referred to as CMB. These craft were single-step hydroplanes which achieved high speed by skimming over the water instead of having to push it aside. They were fairly successful, despite the fact they were esentially fair-weather boats which were badly strained at other times when their flat bottoms pounded the water severely.

Principally used for hit-and-run purposes, patrolling, mine laying, and picking up crews of disabled seaplanes, they achieved distinction in the attacks on Ostend and Zeebrugge, where they laid smoke screens close in shore to cover the movements of the main forces, marked important turning points, and picked up crews of the sunken ships.

**Vulnerable Craft**

Due to their design, these boats proved to be very wet, and as they were provided with no protection, they were so vulnerable that a single well-placed small-caliber bullett was capable of putting them out of action.

These limitations perhaps played some part in the British Navy's loss of interest in this type of vessel after the war ended, for within a few years they had all been placed out of service, and no further development of high-speed motor boats was undertaken by the Navy.

As matters turned out, it was fortunate that private enterprise in Britain did not follow the Navy's lead.

Hubert Scott-Paine, who is well known in the United States through his frequent participation in motor-boat races, is largely responsible for Britain's having had an approved type of fast motor available at a critical time.

The present type of "mosquito boat" differs radically in both hull and machinery design from its World War prototype, and is a vestly superior craft in every way. It has greater speed, is more rugged, and has better sea-keeping qualities.

The British Admiralty became interested in the Scott-Paine design some six years ago, and had a number of them in service prior to the outbreak of the present war. Doubtless, the numerous concerns throughout Great Britain which have facilities for building small craft, have devoted their plants to producing craft of this type during the past year, but there is no information available concerning the number that has been constructed.

**More Are Needed**

However, the fact that Britain made an unsuccessful effort to obtain some 20 or more boats recently completed in the United States from British designs, is evidence that Britain's needs in this respect have not been entirely met.

As these boats are constructed of wood and draw only a few feet of water, they are practically immune to danger when passing through a mine field, and are extremely useful for work close in shore.

It has been stated that the British torpedo boats have entered enemy-held ports along the English Channel and the Strait of Dover to investigate conditions and attack eneming shipping.

These boats carry two 21-inch or four 18-inch torpedoes, several antiaircraft machine guns, and a supply of depth bombs. With this equipment, they employ tactics hat are based on surprise and speed. Their forte is to locate an enemy, depend upon their speed to run the gauntlet of his fire, and press home the torpedo attack. With a speed of 40 or more knots, such an attack can develop very rapidly.

Britain, Germany, and Italy have egistered claims to the effect that their "mosquito craft" have delivered successful attacks on enemy vessels of various categories.

Owing to their small size and exceptionally high speed, these boats present a difficult target to the surface ship. Nor are they easy targets for a plane to hit with either bomb or machine gun, as they can turn so quickly and in such small space that it is difficult for a plane to bring its weapons into use.

The World War "mosquito boat" had a limited radius of operation, and had practically no crew accommodations, whereas the modern type is good for at least 1,000 miles at a speed of 20 knots, and an increased distance at less speed. It has fairly adequate although cramped quarters for the crew. In other words, it no longer is closely tied down to a base.

One great objection to the use of these boats at night or when visibility is low, is their susceptibility to incurring serious damage should the hull or propellors strike floating objects.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

## Armagh Suggested As Destroyer Name

*By the Associated Press*

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Oct. 15

The Ulster Government asked Britain today to change the name of one of the ceded United States destroyers to Armagh — the name of a Northern Island county and town, as well as the name of towns in Quebec, Canada, and Pennsylvania.

## Big Fund Voted In Britain For New War Outlay

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—A supplementary vote of credit for £1,000,000,000 for Government expenditure arising out of the war was issued today in a one-page White Paper.

A vote of credit for a similar amount was approved by the House of Commons last July 9, while a previous credit for £700,000,000 was approved in March.

The Government was given a blank check with regard to appropriations early in the war, and Parliament voted it money from time to time to pay the bills.

Exchequer returns earlier this month showed Britain had spent about £4,000,000 a day during the first six months of the fiscal year and had run about £1,405,000,000 into the red, as of last May 10.

Expenditures since April 1 were listed as £1,681,125,532, while the revenue for the same period was £475,549,528.

## *Britain Restricts Making of Helmets*

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP) — The Ministry of Supply has prohibited the production of steel helmets except under license. Armed forces and defense workers are to be supplied before the helmets may be offered for sale to the public.

[It was announced earlier that "rag" helmets soon would be placed on sale to civilians. The substitute "crash" hat made chiefly of rags due to the necessity of using steel for armaments, is half the weight of regulation hats and only slightly more pregnable.]

## Germany to Release French War Prisoners

PARIS (via Berlin), Oct. 8 (delayed) (AP) — Authorized sources said today that German and French officials had reached an agreement which would permit release in the near future of 140,000 French prisoners of war from camps in Germany.

It was said that the entire number of prisoners in Germany, estimated at 1,400,000, would be released 10 per cent at a time.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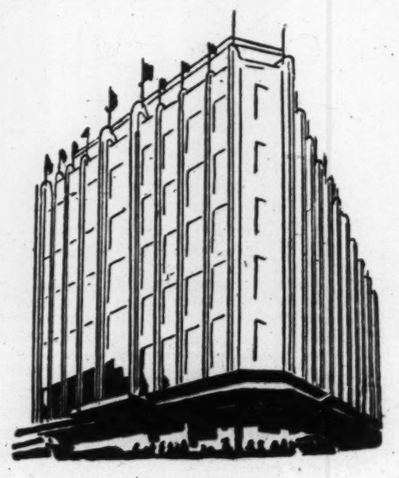
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# Lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: God's Message of Hope and Healing," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theater, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Harry C. Browne, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

It is my privilege on behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, to welcome you to this noonday lecture on Christian Science.

Jesus' command to his twelve disciples, as he sent them out on their first mission, was to go to the "lost sheep of the house of Israel." And as they went they were to preach, saying, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." Then followed the direct demand to "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils. . . ."

So pre-eminent was this demand in the mind of Mary Baker Eddy, that we find these commands of Jesus included with the cross and crown in the emblem adorning the outside cover of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and her other writings.

The Christian Science Church can never be separated from the mission of healing, for on motion of Mrs. Eddy at a meeting of the Christian Scientist Association, April 19, 1879, it was voted "To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing."

The lecturer has chosen for his subject "Christian Science: God's Message of Hope and Healing."

**The Lecture**

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

An ever increasing number of persons are searching for a practical religion. They are no longer satisfied with promises regarding a future-world salvation. What they want is a religion that will help them here, on earth, now.

Christian Science is essentially practical. It offers to mankind everything they may have searched for elsewhere, but have failed to find. Like the Christianity of the Master, Christian Science heals the sick, corrects wrongdoing, uproots false appetite, dispels poverty, and reveals the present unity of God and man.

In other words, Christian Science promises to improve the present condition — however hopeless it may seem to be—of every person who sincerely embraces its teaching and yields to its divine influence. It accomplishes this by revealing—on the basis of infinite good—the unreal nature of evil and the method by which the discords that seem to beset human experience may be overcome.

**The Discoverer and Her Book**

Unwilling to accept the common belief that the marvelous works of Jesus were supernatural occurrences peculiar to him alone, instead of natural effects of a divine law available to all, Mary Baker Eddy, through the process of reason, revelation, and proof, won her way to the point where she discovered the divine Principle of Christian healing. After demonstrating, in both her own and other cases, that this perfect Principle heals today as surely as it did in the days of old, she named her discovery Christian Science. That was in the year 1866.

In 1875, following years of selfless giving in return for worldly ingratitude and opposition, Mrs. Eddy published the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In this unique volume Mrs. Eddy expounded her subject so clearly that all who should study it with the teachableness with which they would study an academical subject, would be able to understand and practice the art of Christian Science healing.

No doubt thousands of books made their appearance during that year (1875), most of which were probably soon forgotten. Not so with Science and Health, however. Instead of passing into oblivion, it soon became a "best seller." Today, Mrs. Eddy's book is doubtless more widely circulated and more intelligently studied than any other religious textbook, excepting the Bible. Each succeeding year finds it growing in favor and influence. Notwithstanding repeated predictions to the contrary, Christian Science and its textbook are here to stay, and the author of Science and Health rises steadily in public estimation and regard.

**Hopeless Cases Healed**

If those of you who are unacquainted with this amazing volume will either buy or borrow a copy and turn to the closing chapter entitled "Fruitage," you will find one hundred pages of authenticated testimonies pulsating with the joy and gratitude of persons who were healed by Christian Science after other systems of religion, philanthropy, and medicine had failed to heal them. Outside of Christian Science, most of these cases would be looked upon as hopeless.

More impressive still, perhaps, will be your discovery of the astonishing fact that every case recorded in those one hundred pages was healed solely by reading that book and obeying its precious precepts. Think of it, if you will! A book capable of straightening out warped mentalities, uprooting enslaving habits, dispelling poverty, and overcoming otherwise incurable diseases! Would not the pages of such a book have to be aflame with divine Love, and its author uncommonly close to God?

Through her unselfed life and inspired teaching, Mary Baker Eddy has launched a spiritual ideal that is winning everywhere the hearts and minds of men. Its tender persuasiveness and healing power have established a new religion, a new philosophy of life, a new Science. Mrs. Eddy is making this ideal a living reality to perhaps millions of persons, and this is the most wonderful thing anyone could hope to accomplish.

Like some other critics, Mark Twain was at one time severely unjust in his estimate of Mrs. Eddy and Christian Science. Towards the close of his career, however, his viewpoint changed, and he said of her: "She has organized and made available a healing principle that for two thousand years has never been employed except as the merest kind of guesswork. She is the benefactor of the age." And of her discovery he said, "Christian Science is humanity's boon."

**Matter and Mortal Mind Unreal**

Prior to Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science, the visible universe was looked upon generally as real and substantial. In this sensible realm, persons, circumstances, and things — all material phenomena—were supposed to be created materially and governed by material law. So true did all this seem to be that the spiritually unenlightened world looked upon Mrs. Eddy as an enemy instead of a friend when she announced that the universe of sense testimony was nothing more nor less than material belief objectified and that, in the final analysis, material belief itself, viewed in the light of infinite Spirit or Mind, was a mistake.

This opposition of error to everything that threatens to expose its nothingness and thereby uncover human experiences as illusions of the carnal mind has characterized material sense from the beginning. Its antagonism to Truth can be illustrated by the resentment of a sleeper toward a friend trying to arouse him from pleasing dreams because the friend knows the sleeper should rise, dress himself, and be about his duties.

Obviously, therefore, human experiences—whether claiming to be good or bad—can seem to be true only to the extent that one permits one's self to remain in this material supposition or dream. In other words, by indulging the supposed reality of material sense—whether as pleasure, pain, or power—one admits the reality of the unreal and suffers the unhappy consequences; whereas the prayerful cultivation of spiritual sense, or sense of Spirit, progressively awakens one from the material dream and sets one free mentally, morally, and physically.

**Reality Is Spiritual And Harmonious**

It is noteworthy that the spiritual teachings of the Bible accord no reality, presence, or power to evil, matter, or mortal mind. Why should they, in view of matter's admitted unreality or nothingness? Jesus said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." How presumptuous it would be, therefore, to test the truth or falsity of spiritual or Christian Science from the viewpoint of geology, physics, and anthropology! Christian Science practice is not based upon material premises nor upon a supposed mixture of matter and spirit. Christian Science is spiritual teaching based solely and wholly on Spirit, spiritual creation, and spiritual man. How could reality be other than spiritual and perfect if Spirit or Mind is the only cause, creator, or Principle?

In her "scientific statement of being," which will be found on page 468 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

Amazed at such a sweeping declaration of matter's unreality, the inquirer should be pardoned for asking: If it be true that the divine Mind and its ideas, God and His thoughts; constitute reality, how are we to account for material phenomena and their accompanying discords so evident on every hand? Does Christian Science insist flatly that the things I see, the sounds I hear, and the forces I feel are nothing? Or does it, on the other hand, offer a reasonable, satisfying explanation of that nothingness and the way in which scientifically to prove it?

**Opposite Points Of View**

These are questions which are answered satisfactorily by another passage in Science and Health (p. 573). There Mrs. Eddy tells us that "the heavens and earth to one human consciousness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unillumined human mind, the vision is material. This shows unmistakably that what the human mind terms matter and spirit indicates states and stages of consciousness."

It then becomes evident that a person untaught in Christian Science sees about him only a finite, limited, discordant sense of the real or spiritual universe and that he calls this misconception material persons, circumstances, and things; whereas to inspired thought the vision is spiritual, a universe peopled by divine ideas, under the government of divine Principle, Love. The author of the book of Hebrews puts it in these words, "Through faith [spiritual sense] we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear."

Obviously, then, a material point of view—because it is untrue—is always a more or less discordant point of view; hence, the discord attending it can be dispelled only by one's attaining a right or spiritual point of view; by becoming a spiritual seer or discerner of the spiritual and real. Although he, like others, dwelt in what seemed to be a material sense of existence—that sense in which other mortals believe matter to be real and substantial—Jesus' more spiritual origin and perception enabled him to displace a sense of discord with a sense of peace and harmony, not by changing matter, however, but by supplanting human beliefs with the ideas of divine Mind, God, infinite good.

**God's Ever Presence**

In praise of infinite good, the Psalmist sang: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." Are not these words intended to convey the thought that God, the divine Principle of being, the ever present Love, is available through righteous prayer at all times and under all circumstances?

Some time ago, for example, the teacher of a Christian Science Sunday School class was discussing with her pupils the subject of God's ever presence. The teacher had pointed out that there was no place where God is not; whereupon one of the pupils asked, "Is God in the hospitals, asylums, and prisons?" The teacher waited for an answer. Presently, a little fellow replied with conviction, "Of course He is, but they may not know it." Verily, God's protecting, healing, and saving love is available everywhere; but in order to prove it, one must admit and fearlessly claim it, even as one must tune in with his receiving set if one would enjoy the broadcasting of a particular radio program.

But, considering the question in a broader sense, are the inmates of hospitals, asylums, and prisons the only ones who seem to be unaware of God's ever presence? Are not all mankind in bondage more or less to the same spiritual ignorance? Could anyone be tempted to do wrong, to be unhappy, ill, unemployed, or in want, save by accepting as real a sense of separation from the divine all-power? Human discord of every sort is evidence of material-mindedness, of disbelief in God's nearness; hence, all mankind need to be saved, not from evil as an entity, but from belief in and fear of the absence of God, who is ever present good.

**No Real Separation**

To illustrate: A few weeks ago, the quietude of a large public waiting room was broken suddenly by the frantic cries of a little boy who believed that he had become separated from his parents and was lost. Several persons in the sympathetic group that quickly surrounded him tried unavailingly to comfort the lad with the assurance that he would soon be restored to his loved ones. A moment later, the gathering made way for a young couple whom the boy joyfully recognized as his parents; whereupon the weeping ceased, the tears were dried, and all was well again.

Interestingly enough, the parents had not left the child alone. They said they were sitting but a short distance away all the time. To them there had been no lost child. Not for a moment had he been out of their careful sight. The supposed separation was entirely in the child's mistaken point of view. His tears and anguish were groundless; they were the result of false belief. As soon as he learned the truth about himself and his parents, he was free and happy.

Now, dear friends, are not mankind as a whole in much the same predicament as that little boy seemed to be? Are they not believing fearfully that man is separated from the ever-present Father-Mother God, and that, as the result thereof, they are at the mercy of sin and sickness, unemployment and want, discouragement and failure, disaster and death? But, thanks to Mary Baker Eddy, we are learning through Christian Science that it is all a mistake. We are learning that even when we seem to be in the very midst of trials and tribulation, God's ever-present love is available to help and heal and save.

To ever-present Love there are no lost children. Not for an instant has Love's watchful eye lost sight of you and me as the precious objects of its care. Our seeming troubles are wholly the result of false belief. In God's sight they are no part of your true self nor mine. Changeless Love has nothing but blessings to bestow upon you and me and all. Our only need is to wake up spiritually, recognize this fact, and fearlessly claim it. Referring to God's invariable goodness, the apostle wrote, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

**Reality Intact; Man Unfallen**

It cannot be denied, of course, that the world has been taught to believe that, although God created the universe to be spiritual and perfect it has since become material and imperfect; and that, although God created man to be spiritual and perfect also, man has subsequently become material and imperfect—fallen, as false theology puts it. But, dear friends, if you were to stand before a mirror, could your reflection change unless you were to change first? How, therefore, can man—God's image and likeness—be changeable, if God changes not, but is "the same yesterday, and today, and for ever"?

Accordingly, Christian Science declares it to be as scientifically impossible for us to have a material, imperfect universe and fallen man as it is for us to have a material, imperfect and fallen God. It declares that God's universe and man are still as spiritual, harmonious and perfect as they were when the "stars sang together," and all was primeval harmony. It declares that in this wholly good universe everything is in perfect accord with divine Principle, Love. It declares that whatever seems to be otherwise is no part of God's universe; hence the unreality of matter and discord, whatever its particular manifestation may be.

**Freedom Through Obedience**

Nevertheless, have not many of us seen apparently inoffensive, industrious, law-abiding acquaintances, neighbors, and friends become the victims of fear and discouragement, sickness and disaster, unemployment and want? And have we not asked ourselves again and again how, if God is ever-present good, such situations could come to pass?

In order to answer this question satisfactorily, let us suppose, by way of simple illustration, that a person were to disregard certain necessary steps in solving a mathematical problem and were to suffer the usual discord and confusion as the result thereof. Surely, he would not become resigned to the error and its effects, on the ground that mathematics was against him! Rather would he recognize, first of all, that he had failed to conform to the requirements of mathematical law, after which he would see the need of retracing his steps to the point of divergence and correcting the error. Mathematically speaking, this process would set him free.

Obviously, discord and limitation are always the result of unspiritual thinking. They are indications that one is out of harmony with the truth of being. They are warnings that one is participating in the popular belief that man is the victim of circumstances instead of their master. It is as reasonable to believe that obedience to divine law can cause the loss of health, happiness, home, friends, employment, money, and so on, as it is to believe that obedience to mathematical law can cause one to make numerical mistakes. The refining process does not harm the gold; it removes the dross.

If, therefore, apparently well-intending persons seem to experience afflictions, it is not because God is against them, but because they—like all mortals—are admitting either ignorantly or willfully that matter and evil are real and powerful and capable of causing them and others to be unloving, unhappy, sick, in want, and possibly wrong thinkers and doers in other ways. The remedy, of course, lies in learning—through spiritual understanding, which always accompanies obedience to divine law—how to get rid of the dross or belief of an existence apart from God, ever-present good.

**Man Is Idea, Not a Mortal**

The Bible tells us that no person has seen God at any time. Obviously, this means that infinite Spirit cannot be cognized by finite sense; for the infinite is incorporeal—that is, humanly bodiless. Accordingly, it can be said with equal truth that no person has seen man, God's image and likeness, at any time; for the real or spiritual man, like God, must be incorporeal, inorganic, spiritual also. Consequently, man is no more subject to human discord and limitation than is God. This spiritual perfection and unity of God and man, divine Principle and idea, is demonstrable truth and is the basis of Christian Science practice.

Now, my friends, we need to understand clearly that fear and worry, wrongdoing and sickness, unemployment and want, disaster and death—all evil—are associated, not with your real, spiritual, and only self, but with a material, corporeal, organic sense of existence, claiming to be you, which sense must be unreal if, as the Bible tells us, God (infinite Spirit) is true, and material sense, or sense of matter, a liar. Accordingly, our fundamental need is never the getting of material health, happiness, home, friends, employment, money, and so on, but the giving up of the belief that man is either sick or well, poor or prosperous, alive or dead in matter or a material body.

Plainly, then, the human body expresses a material or mortal belief; hence, the only way to deprive this universal, mesmeric belief—commonly referred to as material law—of a subject, object, or victim, is progressively to dematerialize, spiritualize, or purify so-called human consciousness. It must have been this process that preserved unharmed the Hebrew boys in the flames of the Babylonian furnace, protected Daniel in the den of lions, took Jesus unseen through the midst of the mob, and liberated Paul and Silas from prison.

During the late World War, for example, an American airplane got out of control and dashed several hundred feet to the ground. The plane was reduced to wreckage; but the pilot who was a practical student of Christian Science was unharmed. At a Wednesday evening testimonial meeting he said that if he had believed himself (his real self) to be material, he might not have come through. But instead of so believing, he said that he stuck prayerfully to the truth that he was not material, nor even mortally mental, but spiritual, forever safe in the indestructible substance of infinite Mind, God. This prayer of spiritual awareness was his life preserver.

**True Basis Of Health**

Touching upon this ideal method of treatment, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 120 of Science and Health: "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health. The Science of Mind-healing shows it to be impossible for aught but Mind to testify truly or to exhibit the real status of man. Therefore the divine Principle of Science, reversing the testimony of the physical senses, reveals man as harmoniously existent in Truth, which is the only basis of health."

To illustrate: Some months ago, a person who believed himself to be desperately ill at sea appealed by radio to a Christian Scientist friend for help. The friend, who was not a practitioner, but an earnest beginner, responded to the best of his ability by giving a treatment to a supposedly sick man at sea. An hour or more later, the man sent a second radiogram saying that the situation was unchanged and that his friend should continue to help him. His friend then gave another treatment to a supposedly sick man at sea. Experiencing no relief, the sick man sent a third radiogram saying that the situation was still unchanged.

At this point, the friend began to wonder why the treatments he had given were ineffectual. After consulting an experienced practitioner, however, who referred him to the "scientific statement of being," he realized that he had been trying to heal a sick man at sea, whereas he needed to recognize the truth that man is neither sick nor well materially; that he is not a mortal at sea, nor on land, nor somewhere up in the air, but a spiritual being; an individual consciousness; an idea of divine Mind, God. This absolutely right point of view was both spiritually illuminating and immediately effectual; for, very soon thereafter, the man who had been calling for help sent his friend a fourth message thanking him and saying that all was well.

**Our Need Is Spiritual Always**

In view of all that has been said, it should be evident to us that prayer, as understood in Christian Science, could never be employed successfully for any narrow, selfish purpose. True prayer is spiritual; that is, its function is solely to bring human consciousness into accord with divine Principle, Love. If, in the process of establishing a clear sense of man's unity with God, one's temporal needs are supplied adequately or abundantly, one is not apt to mistake effect for cause and be misled by the suggestion that God or Spirit gives us matter or things; for such a belief would be apt to hinder instead of help the solution of a problem.

When, for example, Solomon placed spiritual-mindedness above all other considerations, and prayed only for a wise and understanding heart, he received not only the blessing for which he prayed, but those for which he had not prayed; namely, riches and honor and length of days. Why? Because what seem to be things are thoughts or mental concepts, and the effect of spiritual ideas upon so-called human consciousness is to change a belief of lack of things—whatever its outward manifestation may be—to an awareness of plenty.

Centuries after Solomon's day, Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." And in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) Mrs. Eddy writes, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." In other words, our real need is never material things—however much we may so believe—but spiritual-mindedness, which requires of us first and foremost a neighborly, brotherly, loving attitude towards all.

**Giving Precedes Getting**

For more than two years, for example, a certain man had been out of employment. During that period, he had been going from place to place daily, trying to get a job. One day, however, he met a Christian Scientist friend whom he had not seen for a long time. After hearing the man's story, this friend asked him whether he had ever tried giving instead of getting in order to solve his problems.

Astonished by the question, the man asked wonderingly how he could give with his savings gone, his home about to be taken from him, and his wife and children in want. How could one give without first getting? His friend assured him that, notwithstanding the seeming lack of material things, he was still, in the true sense, a wealthy man; for did he not have an inexhaustible supply of loving-kindness from which to draw? Could he not give an understanding smile, a comforting word, and a helping hand to the unhappy, the discouraged, and the heavy-laden? Surely, the world was more in need of loving encouragement than of material things! Could he not begin without delay to give, and learn thereby the secret of the Master's saying, "Give, and it shall be given unto you"?

The idea deeply impressed the man. He saw how he had habitually been trying to get instead of to give. He would now reverse the process; he would go out of the getting business and go into the giving business. Accordingly, he went home and surprised his wife by joyfully giving her praise and encouragement, thanking her tenderly for the years of unselfish loyalty and devotion to him and their children. Although the change in her husband's attitude caused a momentary shock, its general effect upon the wife's depressed outlook was like that of cool water upon a wilting plant; it helped her to lift her thinking above the sense of fear and limitation and to be expectant of better days. The whole atmosphere of the home immediately became more hopeful and needed supply began to come.

**Love Is Power**

This man had been what the world would look upon as a confirmed end-seater; but now, instead of tenaciously holding on to an end seat wherever and to whatever he went, he would seat himself so as to inconvenience others as little as possible. Critically inclined, he had found fault with nearly everything and everyone; but now he would endeavor to see only spiritual qualities and give everyone credit for being truly the image and likeness of God. Impressed by the man's outstandingly cheerful, willing, and unselfish demeanor, an observing business man soon gave him employment and paid him well from the outset.

Now, I ask, was that man's primary need employment, money, food, clothing, and so on? By no means! His primary need was to serve rather than to be served; to dispense kindness rather than to accumulate matter; to be more interested in the outgo of love than in the income of things. The moment he began to look for opportunities to give instead of to get, he was astonished at the way the world softened towards him. Helpfulness came out to meet him, and opportunities for usefulness appeared on every hand.

When one of the disciples asked Jesus to show them the Father, source, or basis of his mighty power to help and heal mankind, Jesus replied, "He that hath seen me [invariable, undeviating, impartial unselfishness and love] hath seen the Father [Love]." And so, on page 192 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power."

Christian Science shows us how to conform our lives to the law of infinite Love. In the proportion that we are constantly loving, we brighten and bless our own pathway as well as the pathway of others. This radiation of divine Love in human experience is invincible and proves that Christian Science is truly God's message of hope and healing.

## Vargas Invites Development of Amazon Region

*At a moment when the American nations are facing possible interruptions of rubber supplies from the Far East, President Vargas of Brazil, on a trip deep into the Amazon Valley, proposes a conference of all bordering nations and the United States. The South American countries—Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia—would consider joint development of this rich hinterland, with the help of United States capital.*

**By Dr. Getulio Vargas President of Brazil**

PORTO VELHO, Brazil (via Rio de Janeiro) (AP), Oct. 15 — I did not come to the Amazon region as a tourist who finds here so many reasons to be dazzled and overcome. I came with the purpose of learning the practical possibilities of putting into execution a plan for systematic exploitation of the riches of the great valley and its development.

Those possibilities are evident and a plan already prepared in a general way consists of two parts: Sanitation and colonization.

To reinforce the increasing population we shall push reasonable colonization by Brazilians who will remain and prosper here. That colonization also will have technical guidance in selection of lands and placing colonists. We shall find the agricultural nucleus served by rural schools and apprenticeships where the sons of colonists will receive instruction in tillage.

**Free Land to Colonists**

We shall utilize unoccupied lands and distribute them free to colonists, also supplying them with farming implements and seed. The Agricultural Institute of the North, nearly installed, will give technical assistance to farmers, intensify planting of rubber trees, and develop in economic conditions the culture of nuts and timbo fiber and all the abundant native forest products.

To complete the plan also we shall intensify industrial exploitation. To that end there are already arriving at the Government's invitation North American industrialists interested in collaborating with us in developing the Amazon region where their capital and technical resources find a continuing profitable application.

Regarding the conference of which I spoke at Manaos, I should make it clear that the participants will be principally neighbor nations on the tributaries of the Amazon which wish to send products to the Atlantic. Those countries are Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. The United States also might be invited in view of its interest as a great consuming market.

**Matters to be Discussed**

Matters to be discussed seem to be of great importance: Commercial interchange, navigation, transportation, customs, tariffs, and other things.

We should reach an accord whereby expansion of our activities in a full spirit of solidarity is achieved practically. An example is the recent agreement with Argentina (a trade agreement between Argentina and Brazil) which adjusts mutual interests and will have the wholesome effect of strengthening relations of the American nations.

We should not think only of preventing possible collisions but principally of strengthening reasons, already more than sufficient, for uniting and forming a true economic community. It is clear that acting thus will augment our reserves for defense and our capacity to resist any attempt at absorption.

Although at this moment fortunately we have no reason to feel threatened, it is our duty to consolidate the work of solidarity begun with initial works which do not permit hostility toward anyone and which operate to develop among American nations a spirit of mutual confidence and conviction of the necessity to prepare themselves to meet any eventualities.

## College Group Named for Extension Of American Forum of Democracy

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—A conference of the American Forum of Democracy attended by representatives of colleges and universities from all sections of the country, nominated candidates Oct. 12 for an Executive Committee of five to help develop the Forum's program.

The Executive Committee will be selected later by the organization's Board of Trustees.

Jackson Matthews of New York City, who presided, said that the Forum's program was designed to "get people to think about democracy." He added that the Forum had "no political objectives in the narrow sense," and that its purpose was "to organize the forces of education to the end that average people in every community understand what is involved in the issues that affect their daily lives."

The Executive Committee nominations included Dr. Roswell G. Ham, President of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Dr. Nelson P. Mead, Acting President of the City College of New York; Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University; Dr. John Stewart Bryan of William and Mary; Dr. Meta Glass, President of Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va., and Dr. Walter Hullihen, President of the University of Delaware.

## *Dairy Show Crowds Receive Farm Tips*

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 15 (AP)—Tomorrow's farmers and their sisters showed National Dairy Show visitors today how the modern farm wife throws together a 16-cent dairy lunch for six persons, and how well a calf will thrive on a "nursing" milk pail.

Four-H Club members, none over 21 years old, have been competing since Saturday for prizes, stealing a good share of the spotlight from a million dollars' worth of blooded cattle entered for hundreds of championships and ribbons.

Quicker than you can say "when do we eat?" white-clad high school and college girls whipped up dainty dishes and tracked down the last vitamin for the benefit of judges.

Of the 22 light teams entered in the horse-pulling contests, 12 were left for today's struggles with the dynamo-meter. They represented a half dozen states, and won the right to enter the lightweight finals by pulling 2,300 pounds, the equivalent of a 14-ton load, over at least 27½ feet.

Winners in a 4-H Club demonstrations included:

Eastern States, dairy foods—Jane Strong and Mary Bedford, Lockport, N. Y., uses of cheese; June Clark, West Springfield, Mass., and Gertrude Duncan, of Springfield, illustrating the theme, "Milk, the Family Tree of Health." Each received a blue ribbon.

Scholarships for $150 at a school of their choice went to Mary Alice Cande of Dalton, Mass., and Arna Jean Brookman of Pittsfield, Mass., for preparation of animals for the show ring.

## Language Students Turning to Spanish

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Students at Michigan State College are turning to Spanish as the modern language of English that offers them greatest opportunities for practical use.

For the first time in the school's history, Spanish led in number of student registrations at the start of the current fall term, according to Prof. L. C. Hughes, department head. French, traditionally at the top, dropped to second place, with German third.

Professor Hughes points to recent emphasis upon the Pan-American solidarity drive as partially accounting for the change. Some students anticipate commercial opportunities because of expansion of the United States' trade with South America.

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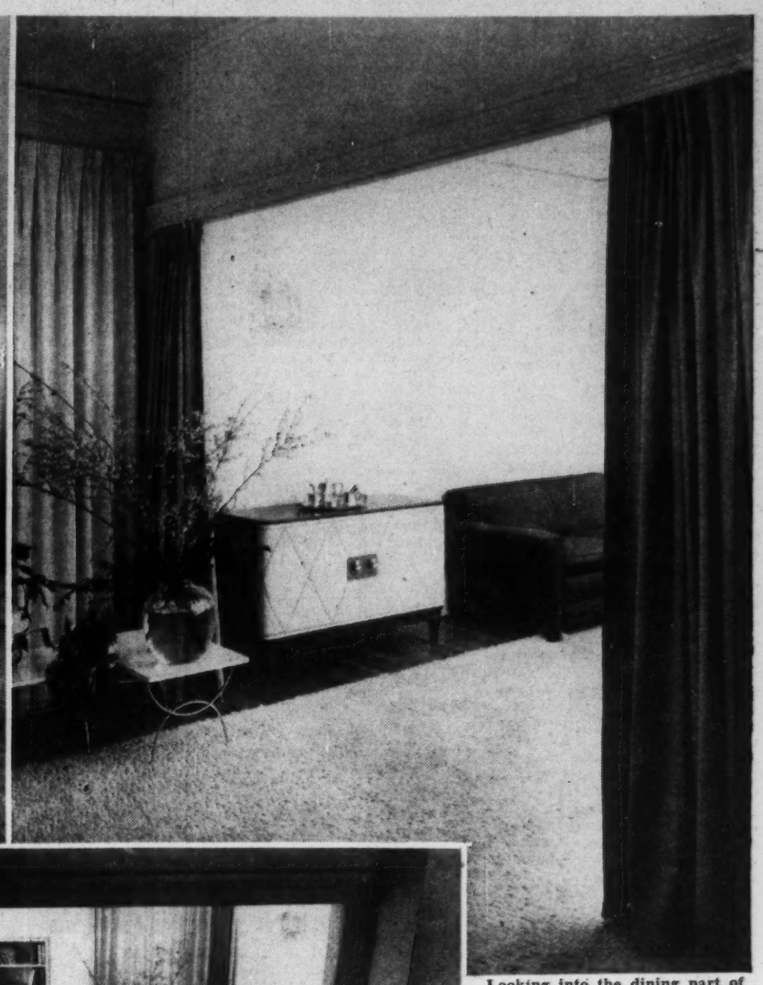
Decorative Arts Antiques

# Modernizing a Park Avenue Duplex Apartment

Home Planning And Furnishing

*A Tuesday Page*



Hermann Brammer Photos

**The above view is "after" remodeling; below is the "before" view. Detail of the off-white fireplace wall, the inside of the recess painted pale blue. Bookcase beading is gold, as are legs of the flower table. Upholstery is light blue; rug and draperies, white. The lady's mahogany writing desk (No. 2) has a stationery cabinet covered with white leather matching the chair and wastebasket. The rear of the table top is extended for cabinet, and to add work space.**

**Looking into the dining part of the living room. Doors of mahogany sideboard are covered with padded white leather; light blue around lock plates. Carpet and draperies are white; the portiere is yellow.**

## A Modernized Apartment On Park Avenue

By Felix Augenfeld

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

The architect or designer called upon to create a harmonious interior in an existing residential building or apartment is usually faced with two distinct problems. The first one is the fact that the rooms he is asked to "decorate" frequently are planned by architects who were not familiar with, or much concerned about, the requirements of good "interior planning." Thus the positions and inter-relation of such elements as doors, windows, fireplace, etc., often are very unsatisfactory and are sure to render futile any attempt for a sound arrangement of furniture.

We have to realize that it is not so much the details of furniture or of color scheme which make a room livable and attractive. It is chiefly the lay-out that matters, and that has to be considered first. Thus it sometimes happens that the "interior designer" (not being the same person as "architect") refuses to adapt his scheme to existing unfavorable conditions, but will try to adapt these conditions to his scheme. Of course, this will be possible only within the narrow limits usually dictated by available funds.

The second difficulty applying chiefly to "modern" interior design is the fact that cost limitations often compel the designer, in planning his furniture, to confine himself to articles obtainable in the general market. While this market offers a vast variety of period furniture of excellent design and craftsmanship, good design has not yet been achieved at all widely in the field of modern furniture. Though some progress is being made, the choice of distinguished ready-made modern pieces is so far very limited, and the problem of finding them is not an easy one.

The views here showing parts of a remodeled and furnished modern duplex apartment on Park Avenue, New York, will reveal the struggle with problems of both categories mentioned.

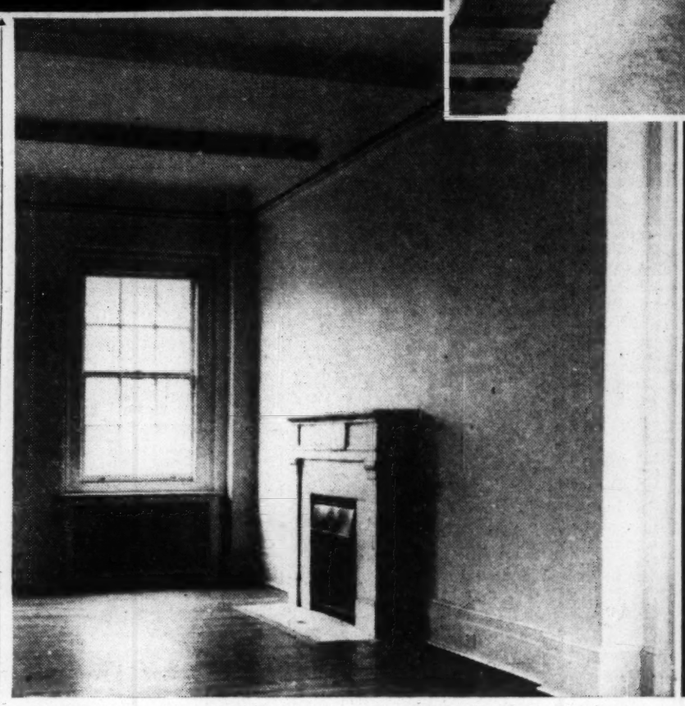
The white marble fireplace in an old type of living room was found to be unsatisfactory in its proportions and in relation to the wall space. It could not be expected otherwise, the same type being used for a great number of living rooms in the same building, regardless of the shape and size of the surrounding wall.

Removal of the fireplace was found to be too expensive, and the simplest course was to cover it by erecting a dummy plywood wall extending from the fireplace corner to the window. Painted the same color as the wall, the surface appears to be plaster. Recesses of different shapes and for different purposes have been built in the dummy wall, utilizing the hollow space for bookcase and other features. Illumination has been built in the horizontal recess above the fireplace. The mantel itself has not been touched, but the fireplace itself has been lined with slate in order to make it fireproof.

Some of the furniture in this remodeled apartment has been specially designed; other pieces are stock models obtained in various department stores. These sources have been thoroughly combed for examples of really good and simple modern design. One special feature is the mahogany sideboard, the doors covered in white leather with light blue leather lock plates. Another is a new type of lady's writing desk, also of mahogany. This has a separate leather-covered stationery cabinet, resting on a rear extension of the table top, leaving clear the normal working space. Inside the cabinet are provisions for keeping notepaper, envelopes, etc., and everything necessary for lady's correspondence.

White, light blue, Chinese red and gold are the colors used in the living-dining-room of the apartment, which is occupied only by ladies. Much space is devoted for the display of flowers.

If only dim illumination is required, the blue concealed light built in the recess above the fireplace may be used occasionally, either alone or in combination with the other sources of light.



**In a duplex apartment on Park Avenue, New York, the dining-living room presented this appearance before remodeling the fireplace wall.**

**Fireplace wall after remodeling, as seen from stairway to upper floor of the apartment. The old fireplace is hidden by plywood wall; niches and bookcase and shelves recessed.**

## National Exhibition of Ceramic Art for 1940-'41

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Syracuse, N. Y.

Pottery and ceramic sculpture, produced in terms of the present rather than following ceramic traditions; sound and satisfying from the viewpoint of creative design and technical excellence, characterize the Ninth Annual National Ceramic Art Exhibition, in the opinion of the judges. They selected the 500 pieces for the exhibition which opened Saturday night, Oct. 12, at the Museum of Fine Arts here. Prizes and awards were announced at the opening of the exhibition which will be shown at Syracuse through Nov. 3.

Excellent pottery in unusual amounts is found in this ninth exhibition, far surpassing last year's, which led the judges to single out an exceptionally large number of pieces for honorable mention. The pieces are not only artistically interesting, but distinctly usable in many types of American homes. The potters are interested in essential form, expressing their ideas through the form, glaze, and texture, rather than in surface decoration.

First prize, $100, in ceramic sculpture was awarded to Peter Ganine of Hollywood, Calif., for his monumental piece, "Baby Centaur," designed for outdoor use. An unusually compact, co-ordinated piece of sculpture, with fine plastic quality and tactile appeal.

Second prize, $100, in the same group was taken by Adolf Odorfer of Fresno, Calif., for his three figure groups, "Chorus Girls" and "Adeline" in unglazed cream terra cotta; and "Family," in dark brown glaze. These are esthetically realized figure studies, complex in character, yet with a unity of line which is pleasing.

Third prize in ceramic sculpture went to Paul Bogatay of Ohio State University, Columbus, for his "Colt" in unglazed red terra cotta—a small figure with great strength and sculptural soundness.

Honorable mention in sculpture came to Mathilde Parmelee Sewall, New Haven, Conn.; Thelma Frazier Winter, Cleveland, Ohio; and Hazel Small Martin of Los Angeles, Calif.

In pottery, first prize of $100 was awarded to Marion Lawrence Fosdick, New York State College of Ceramics, Alfred, N. Y., for a large stoneware bowl. Slip, painted with light brown and gray glaze. "Sound and satisfying" work according to the judges, the glaze bringing out the inherent quality of the material and enhancing its durability and usefulness. Strongly presents the feeling of "burnt clay," with the decorative qualities in the materials, not added to them.

The second prize of $100 was divided, $50 going to Edwin and Mary Scheier of Durham, N. H., for Mr. Scheier's stoneware bowl, thrown and decorated with fine plastic figures, and Mrs. Scheier's thrown stoneware vase, ribbed, fine in form and texture.

An equal amount went to Winifred Phillips of Wauwatosa, Wis., for three stoneware pieces—a tall jug with gray body; a tall vase with opalescent lining; and a white bowl, copper reduced lining.

Anonymous award of $50 for fine hand-thrown pottery, notably distinguished in shape and glaze, was received by Gertrud and Otto Natzler of Los Angeles for a turquoise gray oval bowl having the unique qualities of the Natzlers' work—fineness of throwing, glazes in Pompeian effect called "flowing lava," and daring form.

Glen Lukens of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, received honorable mention for sustained excellence in pottery, showing two large flat bowls, one in rough textured black terra cotta; the other called "Water of the Sea"—turquoise glaze on rough white clay, giving the effect of sea water on sand.

About 150 representative pieces have been selected from this exhibition to be sent on a circuit for showings of one month each to the following museums: November, Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, N. Y.; December, Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y.; January, Flint Institute of Art, Flint, Mich.; February, University of Minnesota, Minn.; March, Cranbrook Museum, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.; April, Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, Md., booked by the American Ceramic Society to coincide with its annual convention.

## At Last a Cabin in the Mountains

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Denver

It was a one-time mining-town hedged in by towering cliffs. We were charmed by the grandeur of the setting—the abundance of trees, the wildness of the river; most interesting of all, the deserted little houses with slat shutters, shingles curled like frilled caps, and gables edged with lace-like trimming. They seemed to have a tale to tell if only we would stop and listen.

Our quest for a summer home ended as one of these houses with a garage became ours. It was put in living condition and became the equal of a city house in comforts, with electricity, drainage and many coats of paint.

But I was not quite happy, for the house was not a mountain cabin, which I wanted. Eying the garage, something whispered, "Why not? Slabs—or shingles; and—and—lots of windows." As it stood there, black, weathered and forlorn, its twelve by sixteen feet needed everything, from a roof to a padlock, to be even a garage. Suggestion became persistent, and only a late fall trip to the mountains satisfied. Operations began with hiring a man to repair the roof, widening the eaves and gable-ends with nine inch steel sheeting supported by extended rafter ends.

The front end of the garage was filled with two large windows of twelve panes each. Slabs were used for trim and the last nails for the exterior were driven one Saturday afternoon.

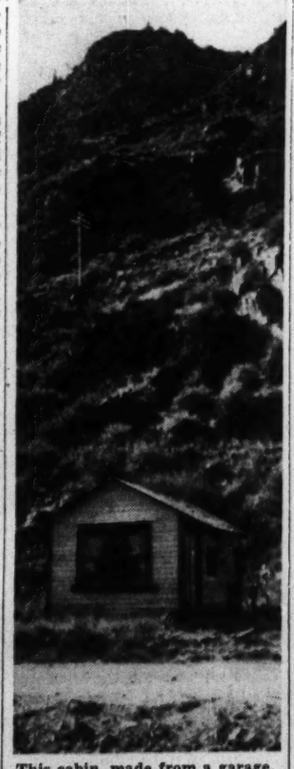
White wall board was used for inside walls, with here and there book nooks, dish shelves and lamp niches. These were built into the four-inch space to the outer wall, extending only one inch into the room. The twelve-inch space between front windows formed another recess four inches deep, its small shelves taking care of a clock, vases and the like. A six-inch shelf was added to the double window sill, and a partial partition of wall board, four or five feet high, was placed three feet from the rear wall, concealing grocery shelves and wood box.

The small floor space called for special fittings. A tiny table was built under the dish shelves, and a bench to fit under it. A "setting shelf" was made behind the stove; a couch with drop wings saved space in day time; a grass mat, a chair or two and the stove, completed the furnishings. It was surprising how much space was left for a folding cot to be used on occasions.

Bright spots were gay cretonne draw curtains at the small windows and at the lower half of the front ones. These were for privacy only, for there were to be only necessities here. Similar cretonne tacked to a window shade roller was hung before the dish shelves. Glass doors were taboo; solid ones only are worth locks and bolts.

One of the garage doors was used for the added porch. The primitive well-house with its pulley and bucket was removed reluctantly and replaced with a pump.

At last a cabin. A. S. K.



**This cabin, made from a garage, is set high on the bank of a rushing mountain river in Colorado. Nearer it a highway runs.**

## Development of Design Exhibition; 1930-1940

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Portland, Oregon

An exhibition that is both a record and an interpretation, of some exciting developments in design of industrial products and in architecture during the past ten years, opened at the Art Museum here to continue through November 16.

This is part of a national program inaugurated by the "Architectural Forum," and during October, that magazine, "Life" and "Time" will publish special issues devoted to the theme "Design Decade" (1930-1940). Fifteen art museums throughout the country have arranged original exhibitions to focus public attention upon what has happened in contemporary design in the last ten years.

The layman is learning to recognize good design when he sees it. During the last decade there has been a veritable revolution in the appearance of nearly everything that touches private and public life. The vision of a more beautiful world based upon a machine esthetic, foreseen by Sullivan, Wright and other pioneers of modern design, seems to be taking on reality in some fields.

The present exhibition at the Museum here consists of articles currently on sale in Portland; and recent architecture of Portland and vicinity. The entire second floor of the Hirsch wing is given over to this material. To bring the years 1930-40 into focus, two introductory "Vestibules" present background illustrations. These demonstrate the ageless quality of objects which are well-designed—the fine native design tradition in Indian basketry; in craftsmen's furniture of the 1700's; the disastrous effects upon design of the great years of industrial expansion after the Civil War; finally, the pioneering work of William Morris, Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright and H. H. Richardson, in developing a modern esthetic.

A full-scale shop window has been installed, in which are dramatic arrangements of store merchandise by some of the leading display designers in Portland—Bernard Heims and Douglas Lynch for Lipman-Wolfe, and Fritz Von Schmidt for Zell Bros. The display by these designers will be on view for two weeks, a period which represents about the maximum life of a window.

The final section of the exhibition is devoted to architecture of Portland and vicinity designed during the decade. It consists of enlarged photographs of 24 buildings, presented according to their uses. This part of the show was arranged in co-operation with the Portland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, although the buildings shown were selected by the Museum.

To highlight the importance to the Design Decade Exhibition the Museum has invited two of the most famous architects of our time to lecture on phases of the subject for which they are noted.

Richard Neutra, architect of numerous houses in California as well as the new De Graaff house in Portland, has made a special study of schools and town planning, and wrote "How America Builds." He speaks on October 15, 8:30 p. m. on The Cultural Scene and Design, and October 16, 8:30 p. m., on Design in its own Period.

Serge Chermayeff is a British architect who studied in Germany during 1922-24, when some of the most original design of our time was being done. His Cambridge Theater, and interiors of the British Broadcasting Corporation studios are outstanding examples of modern architecture. He will speak on October 25, 8:30 p. m., on The Crisis in Design.

Admission is free to Museum members; 25 cents to others.

## Antiques Show Runs Four Days

The thirteenth National Antiques Exposition, opening Monday, Oct. 21 at four p. m., in the Hotel Commodore, 42nd Street at Grand Central Station, New York City, will make the widest possible appeal to those interested in antiques. Many thousands of items, shown by approximately one hundred and fifty dealers, come from twenty-six states including New York, most distant point being Laredo, Texas. They will fill the main ballroom, the east ballroom, and the main ballroom foyer. After the opening day the show will be open daily from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m., closing Friday, Oct. 25, at 9 p. m.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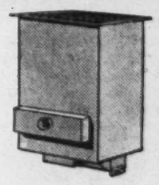

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# Coup Seen in Aviation Circles As Export Lines Buys TACA

**News in Aviation**

*By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Purchase of TACA (Central American Air Transport) by American Export Airlines, Inc., means that this system of airports, radio stations, pilots and planes located in the area stretching from south of Mexico almost to the Panama Canal is in American hands. American Export by the purchase kept the American sphere of influence in business in Central America as well as doing what a newcomer hopes and expects to do in order to establish himself alongside a strong competitor—buy up the competitor's chief rival. TACA was purchased virtually from right under the nose of Pan American Airways, the strongest competitor at least in that area to TACA.

TACA is regarded as one of the world's largest air freight transportation systems, with 30,000,000 pounds estimated as the current year's traffic. TACA also expects to carry 125,000 passengers and 5,000,000 pounds of mail before the year ends.

Nine years of growth has raised TACA from a one-man, one-plane charter service to an international system whose lines blanket five Central American republics—Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and also British Honduras. The company's 52 airplanes constitute one of the largest fleets under a single ownership in this hemisphere.

TACA's 123 scheduled airports with their fuel supplies and ground facilities are of immense importance to Western Hemisphere defense, according to Lowell Yerex, founder and President of the lines. These extend from the southern border of Mexico to the border of Panama, and hence are within a hand-span of the Panama Canal. Many of these have been cut out of the deep jungle in areas inaccessible by rail or highways.

In addition to mainline operations that connect the capitals of each country, TACA has developed extensive local traffic routes that radiate in all directions around each metropolis.

TACA owns and operates the largest commercial aircraft maintenance base in Latin America. This, together with the 40 radio ground stations, will fly the American flag as a result of the American Export Airlines' transaction.

### Seaboard Picks Old Hand

Like any good executive of an embryo enterprise, Alvin P. Adams, President of Seaboard Airways, Inc., new air adjunct of Seaboard Railway, picked a man whose work he already knew. For Supervisor of Operations of his projected airways system Mr. Adams appointed A. W. Stephenson, formerly division superintendent of Western Air Express, Mr. Adams' old company, he announced last week.

Mr. Stephenson was first pilot and Vice-President of National Park Airways which was later absorbed by Western Air and forms its route running north from Salt Lake City to Glacier Park. Mr. Stephenson is a World War aviator and rolled up over 1,000,000 flight miles as pilot with Western.

Seaboard Airways has an application pending with Civil Aeronautics Board for a route between Boston, Miami and New Orleans, with stops at such intermediate terminals as New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Direct air service would be provided by Seaboard's route for the first time between such cities as Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans; between Boston, south Florida and Gulf of Mexico cities; between Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C., and Columbia, S. C.

### CAB Program Upheld

In answer to recent criticism of the civilian pilot training program of the Civil Aeronautics Board, a group of Southwestern air operators banded together under the title of the Civil Pilot Training Association to disseminate their point of view on pilot training.

The Association wishes to point out, in defense of the CAB program, what civil pilot training has already done for private flying in the cities and towns where units have been established. A healthy reserve of trained instructors, the Association said, is establishing a backlog of thousands of American youths who have learned the rudimentary principles of flight.

The civil pilot training program the Association said, is also creating a mechanical and servicing personnel on hundreds of airports strategically located throughout the United States.

The Civil Pilot Training Association also stated that curtailment or throwing out of the pilot program may have serious effects, particularly in this particular national emergency when a healthy condition of civil aeronautics is needed all over the United States.

**October in the Garden Calendar**

October is a glorious month in the garden! It is true that the plants have finished their season's work; they may be blackened by frost. But let's remember that down beneath the protecting soil, the roots are safe and ready for nature's sleep. The blue haze over field and meadow and upland pasture seems almost like a benediction.

Can one safely transplant in October? All over the northern half of the United States one can transplant roots of perennials with excellent results during the month. These include: delphiniums, veronicas, coreopsis, Oriental poppies, irises, phlox, and spirea Astilbe. We have also set forsythias, old-fashioned purple lilacs, snowball, and syringa. Strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries can be set. A plan that works well in average loam soil is to leave a slight hollow around the crown for a few days so that one can be sure the roots get a good watering. Water each day for a week. Then pull the soil around the crown with enough elevation so that moisture cannot collect during the winter. Deciduous and evergreen shrubs can be set during this month with as much assurance as during April, our experience indicates.

One thing we should do in October is to give the soil a last cultivation if there are any weeds. There are a surprising number of small, low-growing ground weeds that will blossom in this month. Apparently the frost does not discourage them. The last cultivation will prevent the weed seeds from maturing and making us more work next year. I like that paradoxical statement in some garden book, "The only way to have a weedless garden is to make sure that no weed goes to seed!"

**Opinions Vary**

It is always a question whether to mulch. Gardeners differ widely in their opinion. The writer has tried heavy mulching, light mulching, and no mulching on many perennials. The system which works best for him in a good loam soil is no mulching at all on anything, so far as flowers are concerned. The strawberries are given a four-inch covering of pine needles.

At the end of October, it is wise to go over the perennials, and bring soil up around the crowns to shed water. Many plants are lost each winter because of this neglect. In January, February, and March there are thawing days; and if water collects and then alternately freezes and thaws, it breaks the crowns of the plants.

After the garden plants have been cleaned off and put on the compost heap, one can do several things that will help next season. The surplus stones and pebbles can be raked up. If the soil is heavy, clayey loam, it is excellent practice to spade in the Fall. Late Fall is a good time to rake in bone meal, five pounds for each 100 square feet. The writer spreads a light coat of hydrated lime over the perennial border and over the annual flower garden.

When the tools are put away in the garage, cellar, or garden house, clean and oil them so that they may be ready for another season. The water should be drained from the garden hose and the sill cocks turned off!

**Own Architects**

The late Fall weeks all over most of our country is a good period to make major improvements in design of the garden. One of the joys of home gardening is that we can be our own architects and make plans to suit ourselves. During these Fall days when the regular routine is lessened, we can make new walks, build perennial borders, set out hedges, build arbors and trellises.

If you are interested in garden design, it is fascinating to sit down with pencil and paper and draw plans to scale. Each Autumn after the rush of work is over, we make changes: put in a new walk, or build a trellis, or something else that will keep us growing mentally toward the garden ideal. That's part of the joy of gardening.

Last of all, there is a pleasant task for gardeners everywhere, irrespective of geographical locations, soil conditions, or any of the other factors that influence our gardening practices. Rainy days or quiet evenings, get the garden file in order. Perhaps you have been making clippings from newspapers and magazines through the season. Now is the time to put them in order. A convenient system is to use the regular three or five-tab folders that hold a letter eight and a half by eleven inches. A good system is to keep the folders by major titles; such as annuals, perennials, shrubs, fertilizers, lawns, etc. Then in each of these large sections one may have the subtitles, alphabetically arranged.

Yes, October is a glorious and exciting garden month. One feels like applying the poet's words, "Then if ever come perfect days" to this delightful period of the year.—**Hayden S. Pearson.**

**A Tuesday Feature**

### Ten-Day Tour by Wallace Arranged for 7 States

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, will tour seven states in the next 10 days, the Democratic National Committee announced last night.

He will campaign in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan. A "homecoming celebration" was planned for him in Iowa, his native State, on Oct. 21, the Committee said.

# Text of Willkie's Syracuse Speech

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—The text of Wendell L. Willkie's speech last night at the Stadium here follows:

It is a fundamental concept of democratic government that there shall always be available men who are fit to be entrusted with the responsibilities of government. That concept is today being challenged.

We are being told that in all this land, among all those 131,000,000 people, there is only one man qualified to be our Chief Executive. There is only one indispensable man.

If that were true, America would have ceased to be a democratic Nation. Let me read you the words of a great Democrat, a man who never reached the presidency, but who was often entrusted with the leadership of his party — William Jennings Bryan. This is what he said:

"Whenever this Nation can find within its borders but one man qualified for the presidency, it will have reached a condition when its preservation will be a matter of little concern."

Have we reached that condition today? In effect, the New Deal, by its doctrine of the indispensable man, tells us that is so.

I say that the preservation of this Country and of its democratic system is today the deepest concern of every one of us. If we in this Country fail to preserve our traditional system, then the last hope of democracy will have been lost. We cannot and we must not fail.

Perhaps it may seem to some that in the troubled world we face the preservation of the two-term tradition is a small thing. We see a world aflame. We see abroad ruthless military aggression trampling upon the rights of free peoples. At home we have seen for too many years long unemployment and economic distress. The problems of our day are heavy.

Oppressed by the difficulties of these problems, it is understandable that some of our people should feel that the preservation of a mere tradition is relatively unimportant.

If it were merely a tradition that was being challenged, I would agree. Traditions as such are not sacred; principles are.

**Examines Tradition's Premise**

The tradition against a third term is no mere accident. The fact that it has never been violated in 150 years is no mere tradition.

Perhaps the best way to understand the importance of the principle underlying our rule against a third term is to go back and examine the conditions under which this principle developed into a tradition.

Why did Washington feel so strongly that he must refuse a third term? Why did Jefferson insist so strongly upon this principle?

The answer is that these men lived their lives in a world where tyranny had been the rule and freedom the exception. They knew that freedom is not something that can be taken for granted. They knew that freedom must be earned and they knew that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance.

The men who established the third-term tradition knew that power long continued in the hands of one man will inevitably and insensibly corrupt him. They knew that no man is to be trusted with prolonged and increasing power.

When Washington came to the end of his second term a war was raging in Europe. He, above all men of this age, was qualified by experience and character to lead our Country in those troubled times. His popularity was such that he could have been unanimously re-elected. Yet Washington deliberately chose to set the example of no third term.

Jefferson felt so strongly about the principle of rotation in office that he would have liked to have seen it written into the Constitution. He determined to establish as a tradition the example that had been set by Washington. The principle of rotation in office, he declared, should never be dispensed with because there will never be a time when real difficulties will not exist and furnish a plausible pretext for dispensing with that principle. And in his autobiography he expressed the solemn hope:

"That should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views."

**More Loss Than Gain**

The tradition that Jefferson established was reinforced by Madison and Monroe. Jackson could have been President for life. But he, too, chose not to destroy the unwritten law against a third term. He chose deliberately to strengthen it.

"I cannot but believe," he said, "that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience."

And since those days, the principle against a third term has been upheld by every thoughtful leader in American public life. Twice before in our history the attempt has been made to violate it. But never in our history until this year has a major political party sanctioned the attempt.

Republican conventions have turned back the only two serious third-term bids in our history. But justice compels us to say that it is the Democratic Party that has been pre-eminent in upholding this unwritten law. It was the founder of that Party who established the tradition. It was the great popular hero of that Party, Jackson, who reinforced it. And more than once it has been Democrats who have offered in Congress resolutions and amendments to limit the presidential term.

It was the Democratic Party which on two occasions adopted planks against the third term. It was that Party which in 1896 made this solemn declaration:

"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office."

This is among the deepest traditions of the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Party today would not be seeking to violate that principle had not the Democratic Party been kidnapped by the New Deal.

The truth is that it is not the real Democratic Party today which seeks to break the unwritten law against a third term. We know that many real leaders of that Party are not behind this movement.

**Saw Real Nature of New Deal**

We saw the real nature of the third-term movement revealed in the convention in Chicago.

We saw there how Carter Glass and other statesmen of that Party were howled down by the voice from the sewers.

We saw a man who had given long years of faithful and devoted service cast aside. When James A. Farley was dropped, the New Deal dropped one of the most trustworthy pilots that had ever guided the Democratic Party ship. And since then we have seen day after day how real Democrats have been compelled by conscience and a loyalty to the principles of their Party to reject the leadership which has captured it.

It is not the party of Jefferson and Jackson and Woodrow Wilson that has abandoned its principles. It is the New Deal of Hopkins, Ickes, Corcoran and Wallace, which has captured the Democratic Party. They seek to substitute for Democratic doctrine, the doctrine of the indispensable man.

And what makes the third-term candidate an indispensable man?

More than 9,000,000 men are unemployed in this Country today. Unemployment is as great as it was four years ago when the third-term candidate was running for his second term. And today the New Deal tells us that no man living or whoever lived can get jobs for all those men. The candidate who now asks for a third term has proved that he does not know how to get our people jobs.

Is that what makes him indispensable?

The New Deal has spent more than $60,000,000,000. It has doubled our national debt. The New Deal candidate excels all others in the art of spending money.

Is that what makes him indispensable?

We have figures showing the degree of recovery that had been made by 18 leading nations of the world up to the outbreak of the war. These show that in industrial recovery the United States stood next to the bottom of that list. In re-employment, the United States stood sixteenth in that list of 18. The third-term candidate has succeeded in putting the United States at the bottom of the list in economic recovery.

Is that what makes him indispensable?

The Democratic platform of 1932 promised "an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus and eliminating extravagance." The New Deal candidate repeated that pledge and here is the result:

We now have more than 1,000,000 employees on the Government pay roll in the Executive Department. That is the highest in our history. It is an increase of 73 per cent over the number of Federal employees in 1933 just after the third-term candidate took office for the first time. It is more Federal employees than Woodrow Wilson needed in 1918 to fight the World War. There has been an unparalleled increase in the number of Government bureaus and bureaucrats under the third-term candidate.

Is that what makes him indispensable?

While the New Deal has added hundreds of thousands of employees to the Government pay roll the proportion of Government employees under Civil Service has declined. It has declined from 80 per cent in the last Republican year to 68 per cent in the last New Deal year. Under the third-term candidate, political preference has displaced Civil Service as the test of eligibility for Government service.

Is that what makes him indispensable?

**Coercing the WPA**

Under the third-term candidate, men on WPA have been forced to contribute to New Deal campaign funds. They have been forced to sign pledges to vote for the New Deal candidates. In some sections of the Country allegiance to the Party in power has been made the test of eligibility to a WPA job.

In 1938 a Senate committee, a majority of whose members were Democrats, reported on that situation. The committee said that "organized efforts have been made and are being made to control the vote of those on relief work and that contributions have been sought and obtained from Government employees on behalf of one of the senatorial candidates. . . ."

And then the committee, the majority of whose members were Democrats, went on to say, and I am quoting:

"These facts should arouse the conscience of the Country. They imperil the right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot."

Yet the third-term candidate in a speech in Kentucky in that same year referred to charges of political pressure on workers on relief and said:

"Personally I am not greatly disturbed by these stories."

The third-term candidate is not disturbed that the right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot has been imperiled.

Is that what makes him indispensable?

These are precisely the things that make the third-term candidate indispensable. These are the things that make him indispensable to the little clique of power-hungry men who hide behind his smiling mask. A third term will give them the opportunity they seek to fasten their grasp irrevocably upon this Country.

**Cleveland Saw the Temptation**

The powers of the presidency are great. The advantages of a President who wants to perpetuate himself in office are enormous. They were described by Grover Cleveland in these words:

". . . the patronage of this great office, the allurement of power, the temptations to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent when a horde of office holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with trained political assistance."

And the longer a President remains in office the stronger are his powers to keep himself in office.

Franklin Roosevelt has taken into his own hands in eight brief years more power than any President of this Nation ever had. He has declared the existance of more than 67 emergencies as the basis for the exercise of extraordinary powers.

He has obtained from the Congress blank check appropriations of $16,000,000,000.

He has multiplied the administrative agencies which regulate our enterprise and has secured for these agencies the power of economic life or death.

He has established a vast organization of propaganda.

Congress rebuked his bold attempt to pack the Supreme Court. But time and human mortality have given him his way. He has appointed to the highest bench in the land five of his closest followers. Given another four years and he will fill with his own men not only the Supreme Court, but the entire Federal judiciary.

This is the pattern of dictatorship—the usurpation of power by manufactured emergencies; the circumvention of the legislature; the capture of the courts. The pattern calls for the creation of one dominant party in which all power is vested. It calls for the indefinite rule of one indispensable man.

These are the last steps on the road to absolute power. These are the steps which we are now asked to approve. These are the steps whereby the people of other countries have lost their freedom. This is the way democracy has been destroyed. We must not let that happen here.

# Defense Needs Give Impetus To St. Lawrence Waterway

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—American-Canadian war and defense needs are seen here today as having brought the final acceptance of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway project considerably nearer realization as Washington and Ottawa made joint announcement that the Ontario Hydro Commission has been given permission by the United States to divert an increased portion of water from the Niagara River.

The announcement also revealed that "in order to assure adequate power supplies to meet the requirements of defense production in the northeastern part of the United States and Canada, steps have been taken by the Governments of the United States and Canada to initiate immediately preliminary engineering and other investigations for that part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin project which is located in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River."

This announcement, given added importance by coming directly from Prime Minister Mackenzie King, is known to be in line with President Roosevelt's desire to turn the St. Lawrence into both a seaway and a source of great electrical power.

New investigations along the line announced by the Canadian Prime Minister will be begun by a temporary commission to be appointed by the two Governments. This commission will bring the study of the entire-power-waterway project to a point where immediate action can be taken if approval is given by the United States Senate.

Announcement that the Province of Ontario would be permitted to take more from the Niagara River is believed here to indicate an end to the opposition which the Provincial Government has hitherto held against some aspects of the project. Observers on both sides of the border frequently have predicted that present war-defense crisis being felt by both countries would act as a spur to final approval of the project.

In return for the water which it will take from the Niagara River, the Province of Ontario has agreed to divert into the Great Lakes an equal amount of water from the Albany River Basin, whose normal outlet is Hudson Bay.

### Draft Volunteers In Boards' Hands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday that one-year enlistments in the Army would be made only through local draft boards after Oct. 15.

Volunteers must be between the ages of 18 and 36 and must have registered for selective military service. Oct. 16 is registration day.

Army officials said that the local boards would classify such volunteers and that when calls for men were made, the volunteers would receive training at an earlier date than other registrants, depending upon their classifications. The Army will continue to accept three-year enlistments to provide technical personnel and men for service in overseas possessions.

Enlistments in National Guard units not called into Federal service also will be accepted after Oct. 15 to bring those units to their authorized strength. However, all men between 21 and 36 enlisting in the National Guard must have registration cards.

### Minnesota's Loyalty Upheld by Stassen

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 15 (AP)—Gov. Harold Stassen, in a telegram to Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, demanded an apology to the State of Minnesota "for slurs upon the patriotism of the people. . . ."

The Governor charged that in a pamphlet "of your Negro division" Minnesota is referred to as the "'German State of the Union.'"

"The people of Minnesota, in their ancestry, are sons and daughters of every nation in the world and they are loyal and patriotic citizens who love the United States and will defend it against all dangers," Governor Stassen said in his telegram. He referred to the military service of Minnesota men in the Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars and added:

"We practice tolerance and the rights of all minorities are respected."


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# The Home Forum



## Home Evening

THE SOUTH WIND had achieved its hazy purpose. The Caribbean Sea, drained up into the firmament, touched into invisibility, transported two thousand miles to Evergreen and there translated into visibility again, was putting on a show for the five of us sitting on Nicholas Pumble's porch.

For an hour it had enacted dolphins, old galleons, castles of moistened light, and other home scenes of its sea-far latitude. Now it was preparing to end the evening's entertainment with a climactic display.

There was no hurry. A rumble of water-drums behind the curtain hung from the northwest enhanced the suspense. The curtain, violet and full of unsearchable mystery, differed from that in most theaters. The tremendous frontal expanse between the upholding towers was washed momentarily with tropical light, as if someone had dashed a bucketful of golden water against an emerald-purple window. It splashed and drained away, while through it glimmered skeletons of sea-serpents, quivering eerily, or quick-branching vines climbing the mile-high walls of creviced fortresses.

You could hear sentries marching, stumbling in the dark or challenging across gulfs of fathomless murk. The silence between challenge and countersign had a thrilling menace in it.

Hiram Milledge, and Harriet his wife, who had dropped in, sat with their backs to this spectacle. They were talking about a movie that Senator Durritt had liked and were debating whether or not it was worth the longish trip out to Wentover to see.

"He says the lighting effects are very pretty," Harriet reminded Hiram.

"What about these?" I felt like asking as fifty tongues of flame darted with fiery exultation across the curtain. The trouble with thunderstorms, I thought to myself, was that they came free, and unadvertised, except for the pitifully inadequate publicity afforded by an overworked weather bureau. How would one compose such an advertisement?

5,000,000,000,000,000
VOLTS
5,000,000,000,000,000
Colossal! . . Stupendous! . . Smash-Hitting!
Big!

Part of an ocean imported at tremendous cost and suspended over the audience's heads. Thrill to the sight of battalions of tanks charging across sleeping landscape. Hear the mightiest sound of time. Listen to the bombs from the greatest air-fleet ever assembled. Watch barns burn. Feel delightfully like screaming. Continuous performance. Air-conditioned.

All seats reserved . . $100 . . $500 . . $1,000

Would that pack them in? Or should I work in a statement to the effect that, if the earthly grandeur of all time were massed on the rounded summits of the Evergreen Range, now fading into the summer night, it would be nothing, the tawdriest of side-shows, compared to this evening's offering of the casual wind?

My reverie was interrupted by a deeper drumming in the west and Harriet rising with the remark that she had left the windows open.

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Contains translated articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, with alternate pages of English. German and French editions are published monthly. Price for either, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Published quarterly are a Scandinavian edition, containing an equal number of articles in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; a Dutch edition; an edition in Braille. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

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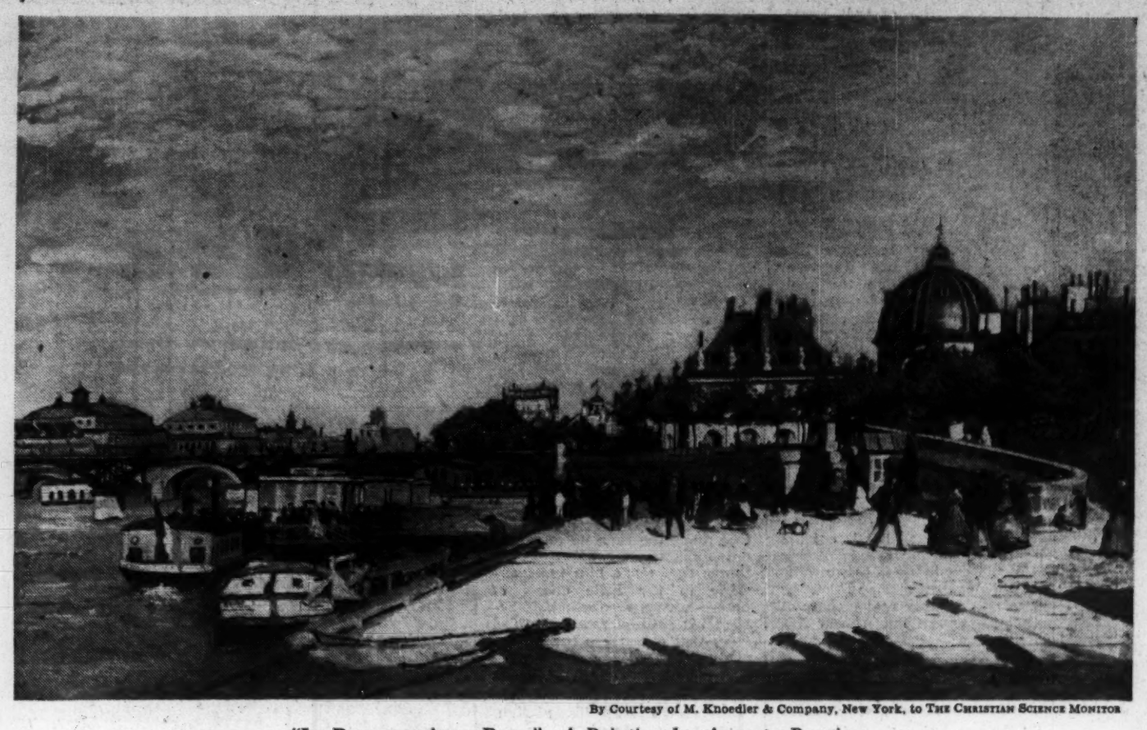

By Courtesy of M. Knoedler & Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LE PONT DES ARTS, PARIS": *A Painting by Auguste Renoir*

THIS IS a view of the Pont des Arts over the Seine, seen from the Quai Malaquais. The dome to the right is that of the Institut de France. The Mint is to the left of it, having a fine façade stretching 394 feet along Quai Conti. The stone bridge, seen through the arches of the Pont des Arts, is the Pont Neuf.

The "Bridge of the Arts" derives its name from the "Palais des Arts" as the Louvre was called at that time; it has retained its original name since the date of its construction in 1802. It has always been dear to the dwellers of the Latin Quarter, partly because it is so near the "Ecole des Beaux-Arts" where so many artists and architects have received their training and partly because it is a foot bridge where the students can loiter, in full view of the lovely Ile de la Cité, without being disturbed by the passing of vehicles. It was one of the places where "Taffy and Little Billee" in Du Maurier's *Trilby* were wont to go.

Renoir was only twenty-seven when he painted this important canvas. It is treated with all the freshness of young inspiration and is a charming record of the Paris of other days.

"It won't be here for half-an-hour yet," Nicholas said.

"You know Harriet," Hiram remarked, dutifully rising. "If she was a rooster, she'd set up all night, so's to be sure she wouldn't miss the time to crow."

"I've listened to you men predict weather before," Harriet said.

"She's got something there," Hiram admitted, and they left. Behind them stayed a pleasant feeling of solidity, of dependability. They were, perhaps, Nicholas's closest friends, and I understood, as I hadn't understood from reading *The Notebooks*, just why. Hiram had none of Nicholas's literary tendencies and certainly was no poet in any metrical sense. But he was as honest as an oak-board, honest with himself, honest with others. One knew that he would be utterly sincere and utterly fearless where his duty and his affections were involved. It was a characteristic the wise do not overlook.

"What kind of a farmer is he?" I asked.

"The right kind, the only kind," Nicholas said. "He farms as you write, because he loves it. He farms with his heart as well as with his head, and the soil miraculously responds. There is no farm problem for him, because he's no problem to his farm. Most farmers I hear complaining aren't farmers at all. They're get-rich-quick schemers, or hit-and-run farmers, or just prospectors who scratch up the dirt a little, find it isn't a gold mine, and move on, restless as wind. Or they're gentleman farmers. Or tenant farmers. Can you imagine being a success if you were a tenant-poet? Or a gentleman-painter? Not much. Hiram's a good farmer because he's an artist, though it's the last thing he'd think of claiming to be. An artist loves his medium, and nature, and beauty, and is willing to take them in part pay. An artist, too, is a pioneer, an adventurer. He doesn't ask to have everything guaranteed by the government or somebody. He couldn't be a farmer or an artist unless he had courage, not after all the discouragement handed out to such folk. Hiram's all those, and Hattie fits in with his qualities mighty well."

"You've left out the best about him," Hannah said quietly. "Hiram's faithful."

"I think you could tell that," I ventured.

"Did it ever strike you that the greatest search in the world is for some degree of faithfulness?" Nicholas asked.

"That's true," Hannah concurred.

"Why is it that loyalty is the least cultivated of traits?" Nicholas pursued.

"Is it?" I asked. "What do you mean by loyalty?"

"Now you're going to raise objections to it, I see," Nicholas said. "You know well enough what I mean, but you're going to be scholarly or squeamish."

"Isn't there almost as much to be said against loyalty as for it?" I asked. "If we'd all been dutifully loyal to George III, there'd've been no United States. If you'd been loyal to your college, as you saw it, you'd've been sewed up in a bag." I had him there, I thought, because one of his phobias was college conformity.

"I'm not going to be squandered in argument," Nicholas said. "We're both civilized and can supply the necessary footnotes to the word. What strikes me is how little loyalty figures in sermons, proverbs, commencement addresses, and private resolutions. What I'm trying to say is that the heart, once given, should not be lightly taken back again. We should study long before giving it, and *then* stick."

"I agree, but what if the person you are loyal to changes?"

"Understand him," Nicholas said. "The marriage vow is regarded as sacred, isn't it? Why not then the unspoken vow of friend and friend, of the employer and employee, of teacher and pupil, of dog and master?"

"Nicholas is right," Hannah said. "A dog is loyal and nobody calls it names for not changing when its master changes."

"That's the sort of thing I've been thinking about," Nicholas said. "I wonder if we haven't been so smart, in our heads, that we've underrated this loyalty. A dog who has been fond of a man seems to make allowances if the man beats him. With some part of him, he stays loyal. It's almost a way of loving your enemy, isn't it?"

"Then you would have nobody outgrow his friends?" I countered.

"Why not bring them along, too? We'd have fewer, but sturdier. People change the people they call friends like styles, it seems to me sometimes. They don't realize that such frivolity hurts them worse than it does their friends. People don't pledge themselves with words, but with themselves. So, when they cast off another without grave reason, they toss part of themselves away, crumble their integrity. I've been trying to say this in a poem, called The Heart Has Pondered Flight.

"The heart has pondered flight,
Envying freer things,
For it knows well its might;
It too has wings.

It will not use them, though,
However strong the sky
That pulls to soar and go
Where others fly;

For, after finding here
Love, the heart's chosen end,
Whatever grief or care
On it attend,

It is not free to sweep
On painless wings, for now
It has a vow to keep.
It is that vow."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

## *Autumn Wherever*

Autumn is fire on the country hills,
Aflame in red and gold,
And autumn is silver in cities,
The wan light growing cold.

But stars at night have new sparkle
Over spires of pine or stone,
And the blue of the sky is the same dark blue
And the same cool wind has blown.

KEITH THOMAS

## Alliance et Confiance

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON ENTEND beaucoup parler aujourd'hui de groupes d'alliés qui s'affrontent; et cela devrait engager chacun de nous à se poser les questions suivantes: Avec quoi suis-je allié? Sur quoi repose ma confiance? Si la réponse indique qu'on s'appuie sur des alliances personnelles ou sur la force et les ressources matérielles, le disciple devrait reviser son concept du pouvoir.

C'est toujours par l'obéissance à la vérité universelle que les hommes ont obtenu ce qui est durable, qu'ils sont parvenus à des résultats méritoires et bienfaisants. Lorsque dans la mesure de leur compréhension, les humains sont fidèles à Dieu, dociles à Sa volonté, ils s'aident eux-mêmes tout en aidant autrui; ils puisent dans leur attachement au bien une force inébranlable. En revanche, l'action n'est pas vraiment utile lorsqu'elle a pour base une fidélité toute personnelle ou des raisonnements fallacieux entachés d'opportunisme. Pendant son séjour au désert, Jésus prouva que l'homme dépend de Dieu seul.

Le Christ, la Vérité que Jésus manifestait, exige à bon droit notre entier dévouement, comme le montre bien l'étude de la Science Chrétienne. Notre véritable alliance nous rattache au pouvoir divin et non pas à la personnalité; quand nous comptons sur Dieu, le divin Principe, nous trouvons le salut permanent et certain. Chaque fois que nous entretenons des pensées justes ou spirituelles, nous marchons avec Dieu, et nulle joie n'est comparable à celle que donne cet effort louable. Dans *Unity of Good*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit (p. 17): "Alliez-vous au pouvoir divin et tout ce qui est bon favorisera votre voyage, de même que de leurs sentiers les étoiles luttaient contre Sisera. (Juges V. 20.) D'heure en heure, dans la Science Chrétienne, l'homme s'unit ainsi avec Dieu, ou plutôt il ratifie une union prédestinée de toute éternité."

La véritable assurance repose sur la confiance en Dieu et en notre faculté d'exprimer la nature divine — faculté que nous tenons de Lui. On dit qu'autrefois, dans une certaine armée, on habituait chaque soldat à se comporter, lorsqu'il était seul, comme s'il était sous les ordres de son officier. Ceux qui de nos jours suivent le Christ doivent être, dans le conflit entre l'Esprit et la chair, à la fois fermes vis-à-vis d'eux-mêmes et vigilants. La véritable assurance ne s'étaie pas sur l'approbation ou sur l'aide d'autrui; elle évite l'attente passive de circonstances plus propices; elle s'abstient d'envier les autres, elle ne désespère pas d'arriver comme eux à de beaux résultats. Avec la force que Dieu donne, elle persévère à surmonter les obstacles, allégrement, sans crainte, jusqu'à l'heure de la victoire rendue possible par la compréhension spirituelle. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare, à la page 203: "La perception spirituelle fait ressortir les possibilités de l'être, détruit la confiance en tout ce qui n'est pas Dieu, et fait ainsi de l'homme l'image de son Créateur en actes et en vérité."

Parce que l'homme réel est la ressemblance spirituelle de l'Entendement, toute activité, toute intelligence véritables ont leur origine dans cet Entendement infini. Sachant cela, nous pouvons chercher auprès de Dieu la capacité et l'occasion favorable toujours présentes; et le succès sera proportionné à notre persévérance comme aussi à notre fidélité. Il importe beaucoup d'être conséquent avec soi-même dans l'application de la vérité; si le succès se fait attendre, c'est souvent l'inconséquence qui en est cause. Pour être vraiment conséquent, on s'efforcera de maintenir au cours de l'activité journalière l'assurance spirituelle acquise pendant les heures de prière et de méditation spirituelle. L'inspiration puisée dans ces moments de communion avec Dieu est un rempart qui nous protège contre les coups et les traits de la pensée mortelle; les qualités spirituelles, la confiance, la maîtrise, l'équilibre mental, le courage, constituent des réserves intarissables auxquelles nous pouvons avoir recours quand les circonstances sont critiques; ainsi nous ne céderons pas à la crainte ou à la rancune. Il peut sembler difficile d'être inébranlablement calme, certain que les incidents les plus contraires ne nous bouleverseront pas et ne nous paraîtront point formidables; mais rappelons-nous que la vérité est toujours susceptible de preuves. On peut résister à l'agitation ou à l'apathie en se fondant sur le fait que l'Entendement divin gouverne toutes choses et qu'il donne sans cesse une compréhension suffisante pour faire face aux exigences du moment.

La Bible révèle l'éternité et la sécurité de la justice ainsi que l'inévitable effondrement du mal. Elle fait ressortir l'inutilité de la crainte et la certitude que le bien seul demeure. Le Psalmiste déclare (Psaume 37:17): "L'Éternel soutient les justes." A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, on reconnaît que l'ambition effrénée, les conflits, la mauvaise foi, la tyrannie déchaînés par le matérialisme sont néant; dans la mesure où l'on cesse de les honorer ou de les craindre, ils perdent le pouvoir de nuire.

La Science Chrétienne a révélé que l'existence corporelle est illusoire; que l'homme réel — idée spirituelle de Dieu — ne connaît que le bien; que l'Entendement, la divine conscience infinie, est la substance indéfectible embrassant toutes les idées spirituelles. La félicité, les progrès sont l'apanage du disciple qui se consacre de tout son cœur au service de Dieu; et aucun pouvoir ne peut annuler cet héritage, cette bienheureuse coexistence avec Dieu. Remarquons que plus est radicale notre confiance dans l'Entendement et non dans les voies et les méthodes humaines, plus nous sommes à l'abri du mal et fermement établis dans la Vérité. En outre, plus notre concept de l'homme se spiritualise, mieux nous comprenons notre unicité avec l'Être suprême. Ces faits sont prouvables, et la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne nous permet de nous en assurer chaque jour.

Ils sont peu sûrs les appuis qu'on trouve dans la matérialité. Il arrive qu'à l'heure de la détresse, les secours humains sur lesquels nous comptions le plus trahissent notre attente; et cela nous détache du faux sens de sécurité. Mais quiconque honore la suprématie divine peut connaître la vérité et travailler avec Dieu, l'Ami véritable, le bien omniprésent et tout-puissant. Quand la pensée s'allie "au pouvoir divin," on peut partager l'assurance du Psalmiste, qui s'écriait (Psaume 56:5): "Je me glorifierai en Dieu, en sa parole; je me confie en Dieu, je ne crains rien: que peuvent me faire des hommes?"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *Poplar Regiment*

Your ranks are scattered when the storm
Lets loose its full barrage of breeze,
And tremblingly the leaves give way
Like small, bewildered refugees.

But suddenly you rise in strength,
And boldly now seek out the sky;
Each rain-scarred rank goes marching on—
The storm will pass you by!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

## Alliance and Reliance

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AT THE present time, when much is heard about opposed groups of allies, one might well ask himself: With what am I allied? Furthermore, on what am I relying? If his answer indicates dependence on personal alliance, and reliance on material strength and resources, he needs to reassess his concept of power.

All that is lasting, worth-while, and beneficial has been attained through obedience to universal truth. Individuals who, according to their understanding, are loyal to God and obedient to His will, help themselves as well as others, and in their devotion to right find unassailable strength. On the other hand, action based on mere personal loyalty or misguided, expedient reasoning, is not truly fruitful. In his experience in the wilderness, Jesus proved that man depends on God alone.

That Christ, Truth, which Jesus exemplified, rightfully requires our wholehearted allegiance is made clear in the study of Christian Science. Our true alliance is with divine power, never personality, and as we rely on God, divine Principle, we find sure and permanent salvation. Every right or spiritual thought entertained means that we are walking with God, and nothing is comparable to the joy which springs from this true endeavor. In "Unity of Good" Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 17): "Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. (Judges v. 20.) Hourly, in Christian Science, man thus weds himself with God, or rather he ratifies a union predestined from all eternity."

True self-reliance is founded on trust in God and one's God-given ability to express the divine nature. In a certain ancient army, it is said, each man was trained to act, when by himself, as if he were under the command of his officer. Today all followers of Christ, in the conflict between Spirit and the flesh, need self-discipline and vigilance. True self-reliance does not lean upon another's approval or help, and shuns the tendency of waiting for happier circumstances, and of envying or despairing of the accomplishments of others. With God-given might, it buoyantly and confidently perseveres in surmounting obstacles until, through spiritual understanding, victory appears. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy declares (p. 203), "Spiritual perception brings out the possibilities of being, destroys reliance on aught but God, and so makes man the image of his Maker in deed and in truth."

Because the real man is the spiritual likeness of Mind, all true activity and intelligence originate in infinite Mind. Knowing this, one can look to God for ever-present ability and opportunity and experience success in proportion to his consistency and faithfulness. Consistency in applying the truth is highly important, and in the lack of it lies the explanation of much delayed success. To be truly consistent, one endeavors to maintain throughout his day's work the spiritual assurance realized during periods of prayer and spiritual contemplation. Inspiration, derived from such periods of communion with God, is a bulwark against the slings and arrows of mortal thought; and spiritual qualities, such as confidence, dominion, poise, courage, are inexhaustible reserves one can draw upon in times of stress, instead of yielding to fear or resentment. To be steadfastly calm, assured that no adverse incident can upset one's poise or impress one as formidable, may seem difficult, yet the truth is ever demonstrable. One can resist confusion or apathy on the grounds that divine Mind controls all, and is ever imparting understanding equal to meeting each need.

The Bible reveals the eternality and security of righteousness and the inevitable downfall of evil. It points out the needlessness of fear, and the certainty that goodness alone endures. The Psalmist declares (Psalms 37:17), "The Lord upholdeth the righteous." In the light of Christian Science, the unbridled ambition, strife, dishonesty, and tyranny, unleashed by carnal-mindedness, are seen as nothingness, and they lose their power to harm proportionately as they cease to be honored and dreaded.

Christian Science reveals that corporeal existence is illusory, and that the real man, as God's spiritual idea, knows only good; that Mind, infinite divine consciousness, is exhaustless substance, including all spiritual ideas. Blessedness and progress are found as one dedicates his whole heart to serving God, and there is no power to reverse his heritage of joyous coexistence with God. It may be stated that the more radical one's reliance on Mind, rather than on human ways and means, the greater his immunity from evil and his stability in Truth. Also, the more spiritualized his concept of man, the more clearly he realizes his oneness with the Supreme Being. That these facts are susceptible of proof is attested daily through the understanding of Christian Science.

Mere material dependencies are untrustworthy. One's most cherished human aids may fail him in the hour of extremity; and this may serve to turn him from a misdirected sense of security. Placing his fealty with divinity, however, an individual can know and work with God, the one Friend, who is omnipresent and omnipotent good. When one's thought is "allied to the deific power," one can echo the confidence of the Psalmist (Psalms 56:4), "In God I will praise his word, in God I have put my trust; I will not fear what flesh can do unto me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## How Nobly Stands Quebec!

THE BOAT STARTS from Montreal one evening, and lands you in Quebec at six next morning. The evening I left was a dull one. Heavy sulphurous clouds hung low over the city, drifting very slowly and gloomily out across the river. Mount Royal crouched, black and sullen, in the background, its crest clouded by the darkness, appearing itself a cloud materialized, resting on the earth. The harbour was filled with volumes of smoke, purple and black, wreathing and sidling eastwards, from steamers and chimneys. The gigantic elevators and other harbor buildings stood mistily in the inferno, their heads clear and sinister above the murk. . . .

We woke to find ourselves sweeping round a high cliff, at six in the morning, with a lively breeze, the river very blue and broken into ripples, and a lot of little white clouds in the sky. The air was full of gaiety and sunshine and the sense of the singing birds, though actually, I think, there were only a few gulls crying. It was the perfection of a summer morning, thrilling with a freshness which, the fancy said, was keener than any that the old world knew. And high and grey and serene above the morning lay the citadel of Quebec. Is there any city in the world that stands so nobly as Quebec? The citadel crowns a headland, three hundred feet high, that juts boldly out into the St. Lawrence. Up to it, on the side of the hill, clambers the city, houses and steeples and huts, piled one on the other. It has the individuality and pride of a city where great things have happened, and over which many years have passed. . . . When you get among the streets of Quebec, the mediaeval, precipitous, narrow, winding, and perplexed streets, you begin to realise her charm. She almost incurs the charge of quaintness (abhorrent quality!); but even quaintness becomes attractive in this country. You are in a foreign land, for the people have an alien tongue, short stature, and quick, decided, cinematographic quality of movement, and the inexplicable cheerfulness which marks a foreigner. . . .

We rattled up and down the steep streets, out among tidy fields, and back into the noisily sedate city again. . . . But Quebec is too real a city to be seen in such a manner. And a better way of spending a few days, or years, is to sit on Dufferin Terrace, with the old Lower Town sheer beneath you, and the river beyond it, and the citadel to the right, a little above, and the Isle of Orleans and the French villages away down stream to your left. Hour by hour the colours change, and sunlight follows shadow, and mist rises, and smoke drifts across. And through the veil of the shifting of lights and hues there remains visible the majesty of the most glorious river in the world.—RUPERT BROOKE, in "Letters From America." (New York: Scribner.)

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
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# Trilobite Hunters Hard Hit!

***Fore River Shipyards expansion strikes at a treasured deposit of arthropod fossils.***

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BRAINTREE, Mass., Oct. 15—One of America's most valuable fossil-hunting grounds which 500,000,000 years ago, during mid-Cambrian times, saw countless trilobites shuttling their way about in the muddy shallow sea, will soon be blasted out of existence.

Extension of the Fore River Shipyards to give added room for national defense projects, necessitates moving in on the once happy hunting ground of paleontologists who for almost a century have been searching out these ancient fossils. Trilobites are arthropods or joint-legged animals closely related to the horseshoe or king crab, so familiarly known on our modern seabeaches.

The first specimens known to have been taken out of the quarry were found in 1856 by Prof. William Rogers, once president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Generally speaking, New England has very few fossils compared with other sections of the world, largely because the area has undergone so many upheavals in the process of shifting from seabottom to dry land to mountain tops and back again so often.

**Dinosaur Tracks**

However tracks of dinosaurs, giant lizards of 250,000,000 years ago, imprints of salamander-like animals that spent part of their life in the water, and the teeth of 90-foot sharks, have all been found in Massachusetts. Few people know that at one time the extinct mastodon roamed over New England, also camels and rhinoceroses. Fossil remains of these are still being found.

Of all the fossils in New England, however, the beds containing trilobites at Braintree hold a special interest. In addition to valuable specimens already taken out by local museums, some to be traded with other museums and colleges throughout the world, the spot was one of the most popular for geology field trips. Students from Boston's numerous educational centers could see there how fossils look before they are quarried and dressed up for museum display

Most of the best ones taken out of this digging were removed years ago, but in the event that another rich pocket is uncovered during blasting operations for the shipyard extension, Robert Reed Wheeler, a teaching fellow in Palaeontology at Harvard has been commissioned to save what he can of the fragments. The project is a co-operative one under Lewis W. Currier of the Massachusetts Public Works Department and the United States Geological Survey.

**Finds Hoped For**

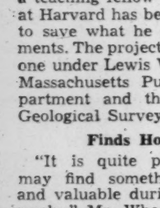
"It is quite possible that we may find something really new and valuable during the next few weeks," Mr. Wheeler said. "However, in the course of blasting tons of rock will be smashed and most of it will break along natural cleavage planes which in most cases run at right angles to the plane of stratification. For that reason, plus the fact that this is all fresh material, not weathered, thousands of specimens will never be seen."

Dr. Laurence La Forge who seems to have been the first natural scientist to learn of the famous quarry's fate, spread the alarm last week and Sunday saw quite a respectable crowd of fossil hunters, amateur and professional, at the site. Dr. La Forge took it upon himselt to inform the leading geologists and palaeontologists in the state, and the commissioning of Mr. Wheeler resulted.

## Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

**Boston and Vicinity:** Showers, much colder tonight, with lowest temperature about 45 degrees; Wednesday clearing and colder; moderate to fresh northerly winds.




**Maine:** Cloudy with showers on coast and showers or snow flurries in the mountains; much colder tonight; Wednesday clearing and colder.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Mostly cloudy with snow showers in the mountains, much colder; Wednesday clearing and colder.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Showers and much colder tonight; Wednesday clearing and colder.

**Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island:** Fresh to strong north to northwest winds tonight diminishing late Wednesday; weather overcast with showers tonight, clearing Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 62 | 53 | New Orleans | 87 | 66 |
| Chicago | 42 | 42 | New York | 61 | 58 |
| Denver | 33 | 32 | Norfolk | 58 | 52 |
| Kansas City | 42 | 42 | Philadelphia | 61 | 54 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 56 | St. Louis | 44 | 44 |
| Miami | 70 | 66 | San Francisco | 49 | 47 |
| Minneapolis | 34 | 34 | Washington | 61 | 57 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 15.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 10:45 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 10:59 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:33 p. m.

## *Seeks to Save the Trilobites*

By a Staff Photographer

**Robert R. Wheeler, Harvard Paleontologist**

**He is charged with saving what he can of valuable fossils from the Braintree quarry, now being blasted to make way for Fore River Shipyard extension. He is shown holding a trilobite of the genus Paradoxides.**

# Aroostook a Land of Plenty Where King Potato Reigns

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Aroostook County Maine—Maine's Aroostook County might almost be a separate state. It's bigger than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. In fact, it is almost as large as Massachusetts.

Also, it had a war all of its own—like a regular kingdom. You find it recorded in encyclopedias and history books, as the Aroostook War. It occurred about the time of Texas' war. The Aroostookians were bolder even than the Texans—they defied the whole British Empire, while the Texans merely fought Mexico. Aroostook should have not a lone star on its banner, but the whole Milky Way.

Its war was the most unusual in history, in that no guns were fired and no battles fought. Armed farmers left potato patches, dropped hoes, seized muskets and set out through the woods. But the spirit of 1842 was different from that of 1776. Pens took the place of swords. The interested governments intervened. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty was signed, a definite boundary between Canada and the United States was drawn, and our nations have lived happily ever after. Verdant, fertile Aroostook remained on the United States side of the line to provide all America's larders with potatoes. Aroostook is "the potato capital of the world."

It produces more potatoes than any state in the Union, except its own. Only three other states produce even half as many potatoes each as Maine. The average potato yield in America per acre is barely half of that in Maine, Aroostook's rolling potato fields smile condescendingly at the sun-bathed potato patches of California and the irrigated potato gardens of Idaho; it doesn't deign to give even a haughty glance at the wind-swept fields of Nebraska. Maine's average yield is 258 bushels; Nebraska's 82; California's 185; Idaho's 200. During 1934 Maine shipped 54,000 carloads of potatoes; Idaho, which came next, shipped only 27,000. If your family has seven potatoes in the tureen, for dinner, one is from Maine—or ought to be, for Maine produces a seventh of America's spuds.

**Maine Lags at Start**

During the potato-planting and growing season, five other states are far ahead of Maine. Minnesota, for instance, plants twice as many acres of potatoes. At planting time Maine appears to be trudging along, far in the rear. But there's magic in Maine's potato rows. Its high, straight ridges seem to turn entirely into tubers, as apple juice turns into jelly. So, when harvest time comes, Maine triumphs. A sort of plow passes beneath each ridge, turning it upside down and potatoes cover the country side. It's as though the sky had snowed potatoes on Maine. It is as though you'd flopped Maine's rug over, leaving the rough side up. That's the potatoes. Aroostook County is in that condition now—upside down. All of its 87,843 inhabitants are rushing about, picking up those potatoes. Many outsiders come in, too. If you are dexterous and very hardy, you can earn 10 dollars a day.

Aroostookians speak of "potato picking." That sounded strange to me, for in Kansas we dig potatoes. State-of-Mainers refer to potatoes as they would to their delicious apples and famous blueberries. If you heard them talk, you'd imagine Maine's potatoes grew on trees. The harvesters, indeed, go out with baskets to pick them, as they would go out to pick cherries. After visiting Aroostook, I see they really do pick potatoes.

Everybody picks them. Schools are dismissed. I suppose the corner groceries are closed and the blacksmith shops shut up. Boys and girls, grandma and grandpa, mother and father are picking potatoes. Wooden barrels are lined up the whole length of each field like soldiers. Every picker has a section of a row and repeatedly fills his basket, which he empties into his allotted barrels. Two stalwart men drive along in large, very low-swung, sideless trucks on which they place the filled barrels, leaving empty ones in their places. Even after a long day, they sem to handle a barrel of potatoes as lightly as they would a scoop of wheat. Aroostookians harvest potato fields with almost as much rhythm and lilt as companies of gaily clad harvesters scythe and bind Hungary's wheat.

**Field Resembles Park**

Aroostook's whole life is built about potatoes. During most of the year the countryside is beautiful. Potato fields in bloom are as flower gardens. Aroostook at that time is a park. Farm houses are large, well kept, and substantial. Barns equal the best in Iowa or Wisconsin. In addition, there are a great many immense storehouses, half underground, where potatoes are kept cool in summer and warm in winter. Due to them and the climate, Maine is able to produce half of America's seed potatoes. At every big and little railroad station, long warehouses line the tracks, from which potatoes are loaded into cars. Some seasons, nearly two cars are shipped for every family in Aroostook.

Every other Aroostook product serves King Spud or plays some role in his court. Large quantities of good oats are raised—to fertilize the potato fields. You never plant potatoes two successive years in the same place. It's like baseball pitching; even Bob Feller has to rest two games out of three. Many fields grow up to lush red clover, that the clover may prepare the soil for potatoes. You must have cows to eat the oats and clover, so Aroostook produces excellent milk and meat. Where clover grows, peas usually do, too, so large quantities of delicious garden peas are raised. Green pea threshing machines seem to have as sure and delicate a touch as violinists.

King Potato has a pleasant kingdom. Though very capricious, he is a better sovereign than King Coal or King Cotton. It is pleasanter to raise potatoes than hogs or wheat or dairy cows. Aroostook is one of the most favored among America's 3,070 counties. The average size of a farm there is 134 acres, of which 60 are in crops—normally 30 in potatoes. It is common for an acre to yield 300 bushels. That makes 9,000 bushels. If they were a dollar a bushel, that would be 9,000 dollars, not to mention the income from milk, eggs, pigs, peas, and sweet corn.

That, of course, is "making the bill without the inn keeper," meaning the weather keeper or market keeper. If you ask the Aroostookians how they are getting along, they sigh and say, "We're all broke; everything in Aroostook is mortgaged. When crops are good; prices are bad. When prices are good, crops are bad."

# Collectors' Items Given To Aid British

**Antiques and original works of art to go on sale in Boston for war relief.**

Antique furniture, including collector's items, original paintings and etchings by renowned artists, and just useful everyday furnishings—to the value of many thousands of dollars, were being placed and assembled at 691 Boylston Street today for the opening tomorrow of a Decorator's Sale for the Benefit of the British War Relief.

Everything from bed springs to an original flower painting by Laura Combs Hill, one of the most famous living painters of flowers, have been donated to be sold at much less than the market price so that more money may be sent to relieve war suffering in Britain by the British War Relief, Inc. The Boston sale is similar to one held in New York recently by the national organization and will be continued for two weeks.

**Original Works**

Some of the more unusual pieces which have come from private individuals and Boston decorators include original works by the well-known artists Elizabeth Saltonstall, John Benson, and John LaValle. Many unusual books have been donated, including a signed edition of Kenneth Roberts' "North west Passage." Among the pieces of antique furniture to go on sale will be an italian sofa in the Louis IV style, covered in green brocatelle, a small English lacquer desk on an oak base, an antique Louis XIV French sofa, a valuable old four-fold screen decorated in the style of Hubert Robert, and an antique pewter urn, the mate of which was recently featured on the cover of Antiques, a collector's magazine.

**Hartwell in Charge**

Leon Hartwell, well-known Boston decorator, will be in charge of the opening activities and has himself contributed an antique eighteenth century sofa of black and dull gold lacquer with a dull red cushion. Ramon Penn is chairman of the committee.

George R. Greener is planning intriguing activities for Oct. 18, and Saturday, the nineteenth, will find Mrs. Russell Paris, Miss Nancy Way, Frank Cronin, and Randall Witherell in charge.

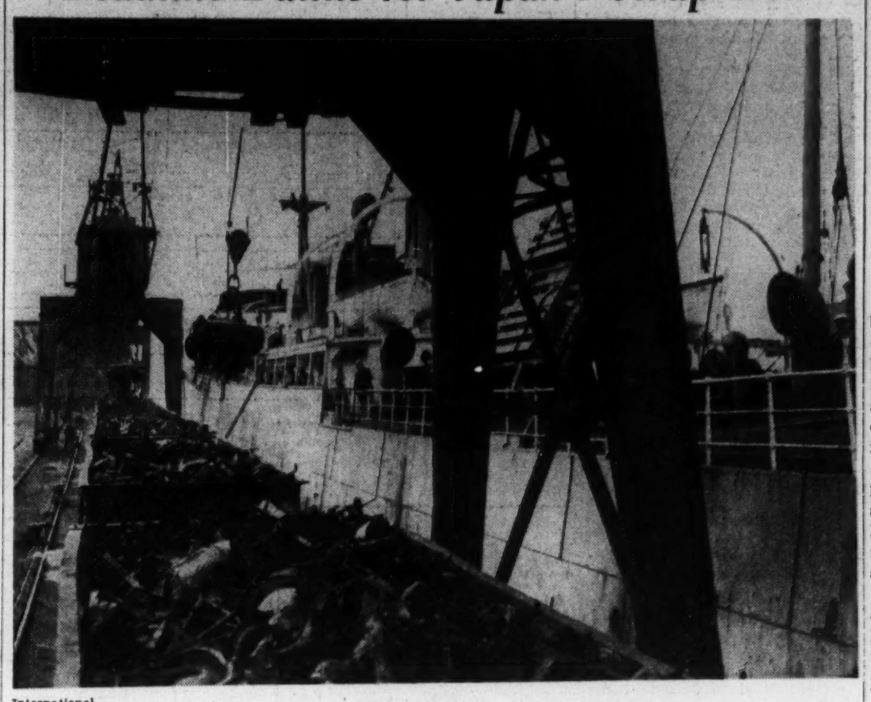
On Monday Miss Harriet Wellman and her group, consisting of Miss Helen Davis, Mrs. F. Wadsworth Busk, Miss Faith Stanwood, Mrs. Grace Minot Carter, and William H. Vance, will have Dwight Shepler as guest artist. Oct. 22 will find still another enthusiastic group in the gallery, including Miss Agnes V. Troy, Miss Eleanor Frasier, Mrs. Frederick Whitwell, and Roger Withington.

Among those who have contributed or are otherwise helping are Mrs. George Peabody Gardner, Jr., Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Mrs. William Adams Copeland, Mrs. Robert Burnett, Mrs. John Moseley Abbot, Mrs. Charles P. Hutchins, Mrs. William Phillips, Miss Amy Sacker, Mrs. Edward J. Sawyer, Mrs. Harris Nelson and Mrs. Paul Green.

## Colby Gets $104,000 Gift

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 15 (AP)—Colby College announced receipt today of approximately $104,000 from the estate of Herbert E. Wadsworth of Winthrop to endow the college's Department of Business Administration.

## *Deadline Dawns for Japan's Scrap Iron*



International

**Freighter Loads Potential War Material at Boston**

**The last few tons of scrap iron and steel of the 3,200 tons put aboard the Greek freighter Olga E. Embiricos at Mystic coal pier, Charlestown, for shipment to Japan. This vessel is scheduled to be the last to leave Boston with scrap iron for Japan for an indefinite period, due to the United States' embargo, effective at midnight tonight. It may be the last to leave the United States. However, though the steamer was loaded, there seemed to be some doubt today whether or not she would be able to sail by tomorrow. Three more seamen signed off today, bringing the total vacancies in the crew to 15. The owners hoped to recruit hands from New York but were unable to get more than four. Some hope was held out that the other 11 might be obtained from a Canadian port where a Greek vessel was said to have canceled sailing. The deadline on scrap metal provides only for loading and a loaded vessel may remain after the deadline and still be permitted to sail.**

# Party Leaders Push Bay State Campaign

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic nominee for Governor, will lead the State ticket nominees into Beverly, Danvers, and Peabody tonight for party rallies.

Like the Republican major office nominees, the Democratic leaders have started on a series of nightly rallies designed to corral the necessary votes to win on Nov. 5.

As Mr. Dever, at rallies last night in Waltham, Hudson, and Marlboro, charged the Republican Party is attempting to "buy this election," James A. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, in a radio address said he was backing President Roosevelt for a third term because "I want men to speak the thoughts that are inside them . . . I do not want to have to guess what the men who lead us think."

Dean Landis was speaking for the Massachusetts Independent Voters' Committee for Roosevelt and Wallace.

He attacked Wendell L. Willkie, insisting his statements are contradictory.

In Boston, Dean Landis said, Mr. Willkie "criticized the Treasury Department for haggling with munition workers about taxes and profits and charged that this haggling operated for delay. But just before this at Bridgeport, in Connecticut, he told a group of factory men, and I quote his words: 'America is in no particular danger of attack from without.'

"Which Mr. Willkie symbolizes that 'truth' he seeks to be so eloquent—the Boston Willkie or the Bridgeport Willkie? I hesitate to believe that a man who thinks that we are in no particular danger will spur on the construction of tanks and guns."

The Harvard Dean said that President Roosevelt says what he thinks and added that "we know that the President stands for the conscription of industry as well as of our youth, and that he sees that total defense calls for the defense of our social gains as well as our shores. . . . Because I want to be sure that it is that America that we will be defending, I am for Roosevelt."

Mr. Dever at last night's rallies said he was confident that "issues, and issues alone, will decide the election. The voters of the Commonwealth will not be misled. The principles for which we are fighting are clear to all.

"On the Democratic side, we offer a history of liberal, progressive government, devoted to promoting the welfare of the average citizen."

### Then: Saloons Shut; Now: Saloons Open

One of the numerous changes in draft procedure this year, in contrast with that of 1917, affects the sale of liquor.

On draft registration day, June 5, 1917, all saloons in Massachusetts were closed by proclamation of Gov. Samuel W. McCall. Tomorrow, however, when draft registration again takes place, liquor-dispensing places in the State will be open as usual, according to officials of the State Alcohol Beverages Commission.

Republicans in Massachusetts stepped up their election campaign today, launching a series of nightly rallies designed to carry their major candidates into every section of Massachusetts before the Nov. 5 polling day.

State ticket nominees will invade Essex County tonight to attend rallies in six cities and towns. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the chief speaker at the Newburyport rally to be held in the City Hall and will speak in Amesbury Town Hall and Gloucester City Hall at rallies at which Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator, and Sumner Sewall, Governor-Elect of Maine, also will be speakers. Mr. Parkman also will appear at Rockport Town Hall and Topsfield Center Town Hall.

**Hurley Speaks**

Last night William E. Hurley, Republican State Treasurer, seeking re-election, and Robert T. Bushnell, G. O. P. nominee for Attorney General, were active.

In a radio address, Mr. Hurley called for the election of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential aspirant, and all members of the Republican State ticket.

The Treasurer pointed out that the Saltonstall Administration has cut the State direct debt from an all-time high of approximately $41,000,000 to slightly more than $20,000,000, while making the first reduction in general State expenditures in the past 10 years.

Regarding his own office, Mr. Hurley said that the State, during the past year, has been able to borrow millions of dollars for tax-title loans for cities and towns and for Metropolitan District improvements for periods as long as a year at rates as low as one-fourteenth of 1 per cent."

**Split Tickets Seen**

He added: "I believe that this year the voters will split their tickets more than ever before in the history of the State. I am sure that independents, Democrats and Republicans will go to the polls to use the greatest weapon in their power to elect officials whom they believe will render honest, efficient service."

Mr. Bushnell, speaking in Boston and Taunton, attacked the manner in which President Roosevelt was nominated for a third term. He added that the so-called Democratic leaders in Massachusetts were demanding the defeat of Governor Saltonstall because he "has committed the treason of running the State Government for two years on business principles."

## Taft Strikes At New Deal Defense

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—United States Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said in a political address last night that "if there ever was a government incompetent to be trusted with American defense, the Roosevelt Administration is that government."

Senator Taft charged that the President had 'failed to propose, or even to plan," a defense program, that he "lacked the qualities" needed in a defense administrator, and that defense plans and machinery had not been produced.

## *Royal Picture at War Relief Sale*

By a Staff Photographer

**Committee Members Hold Preview**

**Mrs. John E. Kennedy and Leon Hartwell examine a large picture of King George, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose and their dogs which have been lent by Alvan T. Fuller. The Princesses are holding a Welsh Corgis and Mr. Fuller is contributing a Welsh Corgis to the sale which was bred in the same kennels from which the Princesses' dogs came.**

# Virtual Ban On Billboards In Watertown

**Selectmen rule no large signs may be put up unless they are 300 feet from road.**

Billboards will be practically banned in Watertown as the result of an amendment passed last night by the Watertown Board of Selectmen requiring that no billboards shall be erected larger than five by eight feet unless they have a 300-foot setback from the highway.

This rigid restriction, which was presented by G. Frederick Robinson, President of the Watertown Historical Society, will become effective within a five-day period after its passage.

The Town Meeting also appropriated $143,000, with the Welfare Department securing $81,000 and the Highway Department $45,000. It was voted that the expense would be met by a $30,000 loan over a five-year period, and with $113,000 from the excess and deficiency fund.

G. Frederick Robinson of Watertown filed a protest today with George W. Schryber, Associate Public Works Commissioner, against maintenance of a large illuminated billboard in Watertown Square. According to Mr. Robinson, the sign is within 300 feet of a park and thereby violates the State billboard rules and regulations. He also protested against a number of signs painted on the walls of buildings which are illegal under State regulations. Commissioner Schryber took the protest under advisement.

## Goodwin Puts Ban On Overspeeding By Police Drivers

An end to sirens and whizzing police cars hot in pursuit of speeders was foreseen in Massachusetts today when Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank Goodwin denied police, fire and ambulance drivers the right to travel at "unreasonable speed."

The Registrar suggested that police officers merely obtain the license number of the speeding vehicle and learn the owner's name from his office. Failure of the owner to disclose who was driving the machine at the time of the notation would result in suspension of registration, Mr. Goodwin said.

His ruling followed comments of Judge Oscar H. Nelson of Newburyport, yesterday in chiding police officers for their allegedly wild chase of a speeder.

## Laymen Share In Conference On Preaching

Five hundred laymen and clergymen, students and alumni attended today's session of the thirteenth annual conference on preaching, sponsored by Boston University School of Theology, which opened yesterday afternoon in the Copley Methodist Church. The conference will continue through Wednesday evening.

Rollo Walter Brown, Cambridge author and lecturer, spoke on "What a Layman Hopes to Hear Preached." He said his personal belief was that "the most important thing in the world is the untrammeled spirit of man" and that this spirit was the only thing worth fighting for, which is not degrading. He emphasized a belief in "God-likeness of human beings."

Mr. Brown listed among things he would like to hear preached, "the unselfish life" which he said, "is the natural life."

The second speaker today was the Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey of the South Congregational Church, Springfield. His topic was "Life-Situation Preaching."

# *Franklin and John Enter The Drive to Re-elect Father*

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., here for conferences with Connecticut Young Democratic leaders, said he felt "assured" that his father would be re-elected and "wouldn't be surprised if he did as well as in 1936" when the President carried 46 of the 48 states.

In a press conference, young Roosevelt, in charge of youth activities of the party, also stated that he was fighting as hard as he could against over-confidence on the part of the Democrats.

The President's son stated he was leaving on a western trip this week, but would come into New England later in the campaign, with a Boston visit definitely scheduled and meetings in Portland, Maine, Worcester and Springfield, Mass., under consideration.

Mr. Roosevelt said he would register Wednesday for the draft, although he has a commission as an ensign in the Naval Reserve and is now in the Volunteer Reserve.

### John to Speak

Marking his first participation in politics, John Roosevelt, youngest son of the President, will address the meeting of the Young Voters Division of the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Wallace, at the Hotel Touraine this evening.

Mr. Roosevelt, who lives in Nahant, will address youth leaders from all sections of the State who are meeting for the purpose of discussing final campaign plans.

On Friday of this week Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York City and recently appointed co-chairman of the Canada-United States Joint Defense Board, will carry President Roosevelt's campaign into New England when he will address the National Committee of Independent Voters for Roosevelt.

# Progressive Electric Rates Granted After Five Years

Massachusetts today was included among those States which allow electric light companies to use "objective rate schedules" under which the consumer benefits by a progressively lower unit cost as his use of electricity increases.

Such schedules were originated by the Commonwealth and Southern Power Company in 1934 when Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, was President of the concern.

In 1935 the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission barred the use of such schedules in Massachusetts on the ground that they were discriminatory. Yesterday the Commission reversed that ruling and approved "objective rate schedules" filed by the Athol Electric Light Company, a subsidiary of the New England Power Association.

Under the approved schedule an immediate saving of $13,300 annually will accrue to the Athol consumers. When the "objective rate" becomes fully operative another $17,000 annual saving will be enjoyed by the customers, the Commission stated.

**Widespread Custom**

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, today explained that approximately one half of the States now allow some form of "objective rate schedules."

The Commission, in its unanimous decision, stated:

"We realize that there is involved in the rates, as filed applying to domestic and commercial service, an idea never before put into actual practice in this State. It is possible that the proposed rates contain discriminations, but it must be borne in mind that there is probably no rate schedule of any size filed in the department that does not contain certain discriminations. The problem is not whether there are discriminations in a rate schedule, but whether or not these discriminations are fair and equitable. Discrimination is permissible within reasonable limits.

"The Commission is in the position that if it withholds approval of these rates presented by the company it shall be withholding reduction and perhaps a more substantial reduction in the near future. The company feels assured that the 'objective rates' benefits will accrue in a relatively short time."

**Checkup to be Made**

The Commission announced that within three or four months it will demand a complete report on the result of these rates.

To eliminate the interpretation that the commission's action may establish a precedent, the Commission stated:

"It is not meant that the allowance in this matter shall be deemed to establish a precedent, but we feel that, under the circumstances, the rates should be allowed and thus permitted to become effective."

# Rubber Imports In Boston Double

More than double as much crude rubber was brought to Boston during the month of September as arrived the previous month, it was disclosed today in figures of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association.

The imports for September totaling 9,942 tons out of national imports for the first nine months of the year of 572,918 tons, set a new all-time high.

Recent heavy importation of rubber indicates the efforts of both the United States Government and private industry to build up huge reserve stocks to guard against any emergency that might delay or prevent rubber shipments from the Far East where the bulk of it originates, according to importers. The larger receipts also indicate the anticipated heavy requirements of the defense program in the near future, they stated.

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Washington St.
at Dudley St. Terminal
BOSTON
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SALE
Great Savings
on reliable
FURNITURE
RUGS DRAPERIES LAMPS
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Genuine Scotch Tweeds
This is a grand garment to wear daily during a large part of the year.

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ON THE AIR...
WENDELL WILLKIE
WILL ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS
TONIGHT at 10:30
(TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15)
OVER STATION
WNAC
Association Willkie Clubs of America
Oren Root, Jr., Chairman
100 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

# Sandy MacFarlane Plans Scottish Aid

With one ambulance already on its way to Scotland as the result of donations from former British subjects now living in Massachusetts, Sandy MacFarlane, well-known Scottish entertainer today made plans to obtain others for the same destination.

Part of his plans are already well under way. These include a Grand Concert and Ball on Oct. 25 at the Hotel Bradford. Mr. MacFarlane's program for the evening lists Scottish bands and dancers, soloists, meistersingers and other stars.

The Sandy MacFarlane Ambulance Fund is working in conjunction with the British War Relief Society.

# Newtowne Court Addition Planned

Daniel F. Burns, Executive Director of the Cambridge Housing Authority, announces that bids on the new $2,000,000 Federal housing addition to Newtowne Court in Cambridge providing for 18 buildings containing 328 apartments and an administration center, would be sought before the end of this month.

Newtowne Court has 294 dwelling units of three, four and five rooms. There will be some six-room apartments in the new addition. Mr. Burns estimated that actual construction would begin early next year. Specifications for the new structure are being prepared.

I have some business with a man
Who lives in Bennington;
I'll telephone for forty cents,*
And, lo! — my job is done.
*3-minute night and Sunday station rate from BOSTON
TELEPHONE

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
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For One Week Only
EXHIBITION OF
24 Original Paintings
BY FAMOUS AMERICAN ARTISTS
AUDITORIUM—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX
Order Christmas Card Reproductions
For These and 200 Other Subjects by
Famous American Artists
For 25 Cards $1.25 to $6.25
25 with your Name $3.50 to $8.50

# *Draftees: Here Is Your Registration Card*

| SERIAL NUMBER | 1. NAME (Print) (First) (Middle) (Last) | ORDER NUMBER |
|---|---|---|

2. ADDRESS (Print) (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

| 3. TELEPHONE (Exchange) (Number) | 4. AGE IN YEARS / DATE OF BIRTH (Mo.) (Day) (Yr.) | 5. PLACE OF BIRTH (Town or county) (State or country) | 6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP |
|---|---|---|---|

7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS (Mr., Mrs., Miss) (First) (Middle) (Last)

8. RELATIONSHIP OF THAT PERSON

9. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

10. EMPLOYER'S NAME

11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

REGISTRATION CARD
D. S. S. Form 1
(over) 16—17105
(Registrant's signature)

# Draft Forces Are All Ready To Begin Work

*Continued from Page 1*

Army and Navy reservists, although not compelled to register, are urged to appear at registration stations in order to establish their exemption to prevent further "embarrassment."

"Embarrassment" is expected after Registration Day in the form of a check-up by local and Federal enforcement agencies who will ask every arrested man for his registration certificate. Motorists may have to show both automobile and draft registration when stopped for traffic violations. And police also are expected to ask an occasional pedestrian to show his certificate, much in the manner of the round-up of draft-dodgers during the World War.

**Liberal Decisions**

Another "embarrassment" is already under way. This is directed toward conscientious objectors whose names will be posted in public places and submitted to newspapers and radio stations for publication, as disclosed by draft board members who met last night at the State House. Instructions from Washington to draft boards have been to interpret Selective Service regulations liberally, deciding every doubt in favor of the draftee.

Conscientious objectors, although exempted from military service by the draft boards, will be put in some sort of noncombatant work under civilian supervision.

Every draftee will receive a certificate when he registers tomorrow. And every draftee who is in line at nine o'clock tomorrow evening will be registered.

In most Massachusetts communities, school buildings have been opened for registration, and about 20,000 men and women have volunteered or have been appointed for registration service. No provision has been made for paying registrars and their assistants on the theory that one day's free services is comparatively little to ask for registering men who may have to give a year to defense training.

**Boston Divided**

Boston has divided its 386 precincts into 149 registration centers, all but two of which are schools. These two are in Forest Hills where precincts 14 and 15 of Ward 11 will register at 4 Tower Street, and precincts 12, 13 and 16 of Ward 11 will register at the Michael J. O'Connell Post, American Legion, 129 South Street. A registration center for non-resident visitors will be set up in historic Faneuil Hall.

After his session tomorrow with registration officials, there is not much for the registrant to do but wait. He has to wait for his serial number, for the drawing of the lottery from the glass bowl in Washington, and for publication of his order number—the number drawn from the bowl. After that he has to wait until he receives the questionnaire from his local draft board.

For filling out the questionnaires, the registrants will have available the help of advisory boards appointed by the Governor.

Close contact with the local draft board at all times is recommended by Selective Service officials. Registrants must notify the Board if they are leaving their county on an extended trip; if they are leaving the United States, they must obtain a permit from the Board.

The case for deferment is first stated by the registrant when he fills out his questionnaire. He can file with the questionnaire any documents he desires, but they must be in the form of affidavits. He can also make a written plea for hearing by the draft board. On the testimony he and his witnesses give and on information in the questionnaire, the draft board will decide whether the registrant is eligible for deferment. The Board may also defer men suspected of seeking service to escape obligations.

Conscription of the Nation's manpower—legislated on ground of necessary national defense—has not met universal approval. Registration Day will also be the day marking the beginning of a campaign by Boston members of the Socialist Party to repeal the draft law. Opponents of the law are requested to register tomorrow at State headquarters of the Party on 318 Tremont Street.

The Selective Service and Training Act has teeth. Failure to register is punishable by imprisonment for five years and a $10,000 fine.

Boston and other cities today busied themselves fitting out their registration places with equipment, registration literature and supplies. Registration certificates and cards were delivered by police prowl-cars to Boston headmasters who will act as registrars.

A poll of Boston's City Councilors disclosed that 9 of the 22 must register. And six of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 12 secretaries must register tomorrow.

Mayor Tobin ordered flags flown tomorrow from poles on all public buildings and in city parks. City employees—about 1,700 must register—get half a day off.

**REGISTRAR'S REPORT**

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

| RACE | | HEIGHT (Approx.) | | WEIGHT (Approx.) | | COMPLEXION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | | EYES | | HAIR | | Sallow | |
| | | | | | | Light | |
| Negro | | Blue | | Blonde | | Ruddy | |
| | | Gray | | Red | | Dark | |
| Oriental | | Hazel | | Brown | | Freckled | |
| | | Brown | | Black | | Light brown | |
| Indian | | Black | | Gray | | Dark brown | |
| | | | | Bald | | Black | |
| Filipino | | | | | | | |

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification.....

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

(Signature of registrar)

Registrar for ..... (Precinct) (Ward) (City or county) (State)

Date of registration .....

(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space.)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—17105

**Front and Back Reproduction**

**Universal conscription of men for national defense training begins in the United States tomorrow when registration cards will be filled out by registrars for each registrant. On these will be stamped the serial number of each registrant after registration is completed. The number will be posted at draft headquarters soon after registration.**

# German Consul in Boston The Target of City Councilor

A resolution demanding a Federal investigation of alleged subversive activities in the German consulate at Boston caused discussion today among members of the Boston City Council. Introduced yesterday afternoon by Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb of Dorchester, the resolution will confront the Councilors again next Monday.

Councilor Gottlieb charged Dr. Herbert Scholz, Nazi consul here, is using his diplomatic office as headquarters for an intensive fifth column campaign in Greater Boston.

Quoting newspaper reports that Dr. Scholz has lately expanded his staff to more than 40 persons, Councilor Gottlieb demanded immediate probe by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. When William J. Galvin, President of the Council, sought to shelve the motion by referring it to the Committee on Rules, Councilor Gottlieb declared he would press for passage next Monday.

Councilor Gottlieb quoted published reports that investigators for the Dies Congressional Committee had stated that two of the Nazi consuls directly implicated in fifth column activities are those at San Francisco and at Boston. He declared that if the truth were known about these activities, it would cause a direct break with Germany.

Councilor Galvin's disposal of the motion thwarted an effort of Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay to attach a rider calling for an investigation of the Communist Party.

William A. Motley, Chairman of the Boston Election Commission, also was target for a broadside at the Council meeting when Councilor Daniel F. Sullivan demanded an investigation by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of alleged inefficiency in the Commissioner's office. The Councilor charged that Mr. Motley had solicited votes before last month's primary election, and that he now is supporting Henry Parkman, Jr. Republican candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Motley is a Democrat.

Mr. Motley later flatly denied the charges and called Mr. Sullivan a "disgruntled patronage seeker." The controversial motion was referred to the Executive Committee of the Council for consideration next week.

A legal authority at City Hall expressed the opinion that an election commissioner has the rights of an ordinary citizen respecting political activity, and can even speak for a candidate providing he is not introduced in his official capacity.

# G.O.P. Club Hears New Deal Critic

Charging that the New Deal has "fostered radicalism, has coddled and harbored un-American termites," "Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, a member of the Dies Committee, today called upon members of the Middlesex Club to redouble their efforts in defeating the third term effort.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham of Newton was elected President of the Republican group at its annual luncheon in the Parker House. Governor Saltonstall predicted a G. O. P. victory on the basis, he said, of the turnout of Massachusetts people to greet Wendell Willkie last week.

Representative Thomas asserted that the Roosevelt Administration had become the "counterpart of Communism, Fascism and Nazi-ism," and that it had fostered racial hatred and class prejudices.

# Plans Made For Children On Draft Day

Pupils in the Boston Public Schools will have a good opportunity tomorrow to catch up on a variety of extra-curricular activities ranging from practice of football or jump-the-rope on a vacant lot, to seeing the new exhibit on explorers at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, school officials pointed out today.

While schoolteachers are going to forget all about their pupils for a day because they have been assigned the job of carrying out the draft registration, parents will be planning educational and recreational activities for their children.

Among the possibilities for recreation are the school playgrounds, which will be open, although playground supervisors will be busy with the registration. Park Department playgrounds will also be open, but unsupervised while Work Projects Administration employees take part in the registration.

Sacrificing sports, between 400 and 500 Boy Scouts of Greater Boston—about half of them in Boston itself — will help move chairs, set up tables, and otherwise facilitate the draft registration work, Boy Scout Headquarters said today.

More adventurous Scouts from many troops will visit Scout Land, the organization's reservation in Westwood, and enjoy the colorful foliage, the tang of autumn air, and lusty outdoor games and hikes.

For those of artistic tastes, there will be games and special exhibits at the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. Motion pictures in the afternoon are also on the schedule at the Museum. Games will include crossword puzzle contests, and a "bird game" which involves filling in outline pictures of birds with the proper colors. There is a comparatively new exhibit of "islands in the Pacific." The Museum is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Camp Fire and Girl Scout troops will plan activities in some cases. The Settlement Houses of Boston are not planning any particular entertainment, according to officials of the United Settlements.

The Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, will conduct a special tour of the galleries tomorrow morning with a talk specially adapted to children of eight to 14 years. Youngsters interested are invited to meet Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff, in the Huntington Avenue entrance at 10 a. m.

# Japan Viewed More Pro-U.S. Than It Is Pro-Germany

Japanese people are more pro-American than pro-German but at the same time fear this country and Russia, James R. Young, far Eastern director of International News Service, said today at the weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Young, who has spent 13 years in the Orient, two months of these "incommunicado" under Japanese surveillance, spoke at the Hearst Round Table. He was put under guard by the Japanese, he said, on charges of libeling the Army in news dispatches.

The Japanese people see no justification, after three years, in continuing the "holy war for the salvation of China," Mr. Young said. "They had been told that the war would be over in three or four months, but Japan can never completely subdue China's 18 provinces."

"The Japanese would have done better by business penetration of China," he continued.

Saying that Japan fears the United States and Russia, Mr. Young told his listeners that Japanese are "more pro-American, than pro-German or anything else. They are scared of Russia and America, and don't want bombs to fall on their bamboo houses."

# Baker Company Plans Celebration

The Walter Baker Company will celebrate the 175th year of its existence this Thursday at its plant on the Neponset River in Dorchester.

The chocolate manufacturing firm was founded in 1765, 11 years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The founders were John Hannon and Dr. James Baker, whose grandson Walter Baker, gave the company its name.

The celebration will be in the form of an employees "open house." Friends and families of the nearly 1,000 employees will make a grand tour of the several plants which house the Walter Baker Company, one of the General Foods family of companies.

# Registration At New Peak

Registration of voters for the November election reached a new peak in Boston today, topping 378,790. Lines at the Election Commission's office in City Hall Annex extended outside the building most of the day.

Ward registration places close tonight, but late registrants still will be able to get their names on the books at City Hall Annex until tomorrow evening.

A great portion of the increase, it was learned, results from the drive of the Democratic City Committee to get women voters registered. Since Oct. 1 there have been 15,625 women registered, against 11,668 men.

# Vermont Jobless Benefits Show Jump Over a Year Ago

**The Week in Vermont**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 15—In spite of war-booming industries in several sections of the State, unemployment compensation statistics would indicate general manufacturing has been off during the first three quarters of the year. During this period, unemployment benefit payments were $300,000 more than for the same period last year and at the same time there was a $204,000 decrease in collections from employers.

Officials indicated that a considerable portion of the increased benefits went to workers in the ailing granite trades and to textile workers employed in the Burlington and Winooski areas. As the business cycle moves into the last quarter of the year, there was no indication that these two industries would show any improvement and a continued increases in the size of benefit payments during the winter months was expected.

Impetus of the army expansion program at Fort Ethan Allen is certain to be felt in the building trades throughout northwestern Vermont as more than $1,200,000 is expanded before January 6 on housing for National Guard troops called into Federal service.

The new construction will consist of approximately 110 buildings. There are to be 60 or 65 two-story barracks, 85 feet long and 27 feet wide and built to house 63 men each. A mess hall for each two barracks will be constructed to accommodate 127 men each. Recreation buildings are to be one big room 52 by 27 feet, while the administration buildings for each company will have an orderly room and company store rooms.

It is expected that 3,500 workmen, skilled and unskilled, will be employed on the jobs before completion.

Also in preparation for arrival of about 3,000 National Guard artillery troops from the New York area early in January, the WPA is already engaged in the construction of concrete dugouts, fire observation posts for artillery, and in clearing land for enlargement of the artillery ranges in the towns of Underhill, Jericho and Bolton.

This large-scale building program will have many repercussions in Burlington, the State's largest city. A shortage of skilled labor in the building trades is anticipated and this is expected to slow up purely local construction. On the whole, the area is expected to profit handsomely through employment of surplus labor, skilled and unskilled, additional payrolls in many businesses and reduction of relief rolls.

**Guard Troops**

State officials and heads of departments are already figuring on the extent preparedness expenditures, in connection with the National Guard, will disrupt and dislocate the routine budgets of the nonmilitary arms of State government. They have already taken cognizance of the fact that one of the first requests which will be tossed into the collective lap of the General Assembly when it convenes on Jan. 6, will be for funds for State pay of guard troops. The Vermont statutes already provide for payment of $10 additional to the Federal pay, but a special appropriation will be necessary to make the money available.

When the Vermont National Guard was last mustered into Federal Service, more than two decades ago, more than $1,000,000 was provided by the State. There is no doubt, department heads say, that money needed for national defense will be provided first. Routine and extraordinary demands for appropriations aside from military needs, will take what they can get, if they can get it.

In such a category may be the request for considerable sums to meet the acute need for a new State office building and new buildings and repairs at State institutions. The great expansion of State personnel in recent years under new legislation has been met on a patchwork basis by buying or renting old business blocks and residences in the capitol area. It had been hoped that this session of the Legislature would approve a new building program.

# Harvest Festival To Be Held by the Women's City Club

Harvest days are here, and so is the Harvest Festival of the Women's City Club of Boston which opens tomorrow at the clubhouse at 39-40 Beacon Street with all the captured glory of fall in artistic displays of shiny fruit, gay assortments of vegetables, gleaming jars of jelly, and flaming autumn foliage.

Members and non-members, for whom the admission charge is 30 cents, will find the clubrooms open for the Festival on Oct. 16 from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m., and on Oct. 17 from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. On both days special luncheons will be served at 12 noon and 1:15 p. m. There will be a Get-Together dinner on Thursday at 7 p. m. for members only.

Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Chairman of the Flower and Garden Committee, is in charge of all arrangements, and Mrs. Alexander Steinert is supervising the decoration of the clubrooms. Mrs. H. Stanley Hyde, as Chairman of the Special Decoration Committee, will be responsible for arrangements in the Assembly Lounge. Mrs. Walter Powers is Chairman of Hospitality.

# Destroyers Sail Through Canal

SAGAMORE, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—Ten destroyers, believed part of the 50 traded by the United States to Great Britain in exchange for naval and air bases, headed seaward today after passing through the Cape Cod Canal en route from Newport, R. I.

Whether the vessels, which filed through the Canal during the night were bound for a Canadian or an English port was not divulged.

# Ruling Sought Regarding Judges On Draft Boards

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts was unexpectedly asked today for an advisory opinion concerning membership of Superior Court judges on the new Selective Service (draft) Boards.

The opinion was sought by the Governor's Council at a special meeting at the State House this afternoon. The meeting was called by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall after he had been advised by three Supreme Court Justices that the State Constitution forbade their serving on the Draft Appeals Board, as the Governor had requested.

Evidently, wondering whether thre same Constitutional provision covered Superior Court judges, who have also been asked to serve by the Governor, the Council asked for an opinion.

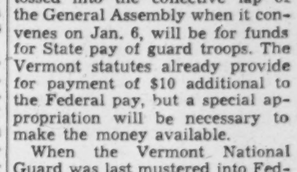
# *Bank Alarm Set By Roll of Coins*

Three police squad cars from Station 4, and a patrol wagon full of officers shrieked down Tremont Street at noon today in response to a signal of the burglar alarm from the cashier's desk at the Union Savings Bank on Tremont Street in Boston, near the Hotel Touraine.

A cruise car from Station 9, picking up the emergency call over the police short-wave radio, stopped short in the middle of the street, and an officer dashed into the bank, his hand on the handle of his revolver.

Clerks looked up in mild surprise. Depositors waiting at the windows turned with placid interest.

Still suspicious, the officer approached the amazed cashier. The alarm? He glanced down at the button. An innocent roll of nickels reposed beside it, having rolled off the desk and dropped on the alarm. No arrest was made.

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# Comedy in Premiere at Copley—Labor Stage Revue at Plymouth

## 'Return Engagement' Satirizes Summer Stage

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Return Engagement," Lawrence Riley's new comedy, which made its debut Monday evening at the Copley as the second production offered under the direction of W. Horace Schmidlapp and Joseph M. Gaites, pokes a bit of fun at the summer theaters, ventures into the complications of a play within a play, seeks its dramatic suspense in back-stage ambitions and financial problems, and turns its plot on romance within the company assembled against the pleasant setting of a barn theater in Connecticut. It is a well-meaning play but to some degree it recalls the story about the man who mounted a horse and rode off in all directions.

When the curtain rises the junior members of the company are discovered in what is described as a Morris dance. But more serious things are in project. The big play of the season is shortly to be produced. Audrey Christie as a resident member of the company gives a hint of what is in store. So does Leona Powers as the financial backer of the theater, who insists that her step-daughter have a prominent role. It is round her insistence that much of the action revolves.

* * *

Miss Mady Christians is introduced as the visiting star. It seems that she was divorced some years before from her actor husband. Probably it is breaking no confidence to tell that it is he who has been chosen to play opposite her. Bert Lytell does the part quietly but amusingly, making clear enough but not overdoing the man's self-esteem, his gracious condescension, and his philandering. It seems plain to all but himself and possibly his still admiring wife that he has passed the peak of his career. But her fondness for him remains undiminished and it is not too difficult to guess what the outcome will be.

The players indeed seem to have contributed more to the play at times than has the author. Miss Christians gives a skillful performance as the visiting leading lady, and Miss Christie is pert and ironic as the trouper renewing acquaintance with the star after many years.

* * *

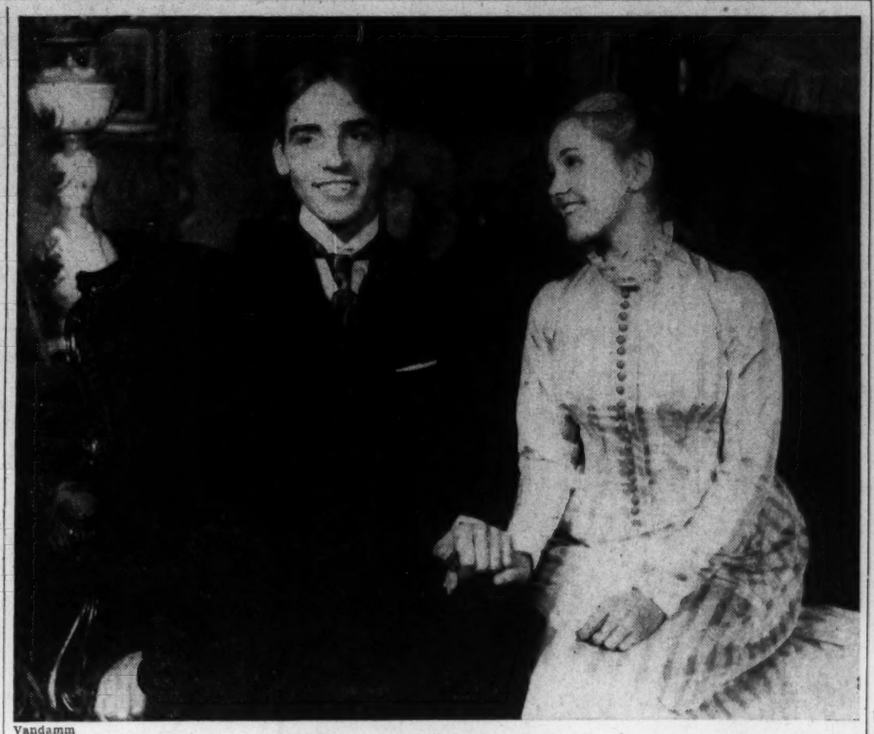
Among the younger members of the cast, Miss Augusta Dabney is attractive as the ingénue looking for the opportunity to show her ability. The chance seems about to elude her, but both Mr. Riley and Thomas Coley as the playwright hero are watching out for her interests.

The play at present seems to be more talkative than is necessary and less lively in action than might be desired. But it has amusing moments. Miss Essex Dane makes much of the fussy director of the company. Hugh Cameron is the disillusioned professional director who came to put on the big play. Caryl Smith as the awkward stepdaughter of the benefactress of the company, Peter Gary as a handyman apprentice, and Al Nichol as a silent juvenile are among the others in a large cast.

### 'Return Engagement'

At the Copley Theater—Comedy by Lawrence Riley, staged by Rowland Leigh, with a setting by Johannes Larsen. Presented by Copley Productions, W. Horace Schmidlapp and Jos. M. Gaites, managing directors, with the following cast:

Mrs. Autumn Hetherington ..... Essex Dane
George ..... William Leicester
Bob ..... Peter Garey
Patsy Tomkins ..... Augusta Dabney
Eddie ..... Al Nichol
Eloise Hubbard ..... Ruth Lott
Ruth Conway ..... Audrey Christie
Mrs. Carlotta Faulkner ..... Leona Powers
Geneva Faulkner ..... Caryl Smith
Bill Gardiner ..... Thomas Coley
Elizabeth Emerson ..... Mady Christians
Geoffrey Armstrong ..... Bert Lytell
Baldy Bemis ..... Hugh Cameron
Albert ..... Warren Clarke
Geneva's Maid ..... Helen Reid



Vandamm

**Richard Ney and Toni Favor**

**As Clarence, Jr., and Mary in "Life With Father," continuing at the Repertory**

## News of the Stage

Robert Speaight has withdrawn from the forthcoming production of "Twelfth Night," and his place has been taken by Wesley Addy. It seems that Mr. Speaight felt that he might be recalled to England soon as an officer in the Emergency Reserve.

The cast for the production which is being presented by the Theater Guild and Gilbert Miller, at the Colonial beginning next Monday, now seems to stand as follows:

Viola ..... Helen Hayes
Malvolio ..... Maurice Evans
Maria ..... June Walker
Orsino ..... Wesley Addy
Sir Toby Belch ..... Mark Smith
Olivia ..... Sophie Stewart
Sir Andrew Aguecheek ..... Norman Lloyd
Sebastian ..... Alex Courtnay
Antonio ..... Ellis Irving
Fabian ..... Raymond Johnson
Valentine ..... Philip Huston

Margaret Webster is directing the production, which is under the supervision of Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner. Stewart Chaney has designed the settings and costumes, and music has been prepared by Paul Bowles.

* * *

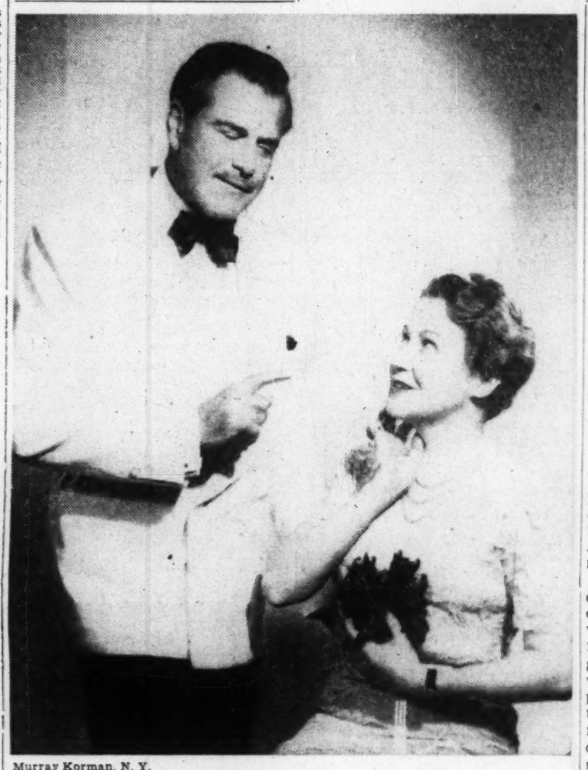
A third week has been announced for "Panama Hattie" at the Shubert, carrying the engagement to Oct. 26. The New York opening is scheduled for Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, at the Forty-Sixth Street Theater.

* * *

Tickets for "Life with Father" at the Civic Repertory are now on sale up to Nov. 2, three weeks in advance. The play is now in the third week of its Boston engagement. In Chicago another company is in its thirty-fifth week, and the New York engagement is in its twelfth month.

* * *

In New York, tonight will mark the one hundredth and fiftieth performance of Robert E. Sherwood's play, "There Shall Be No Night." The play, now in its last month at the Alvin Theater, will begin a continental tour on Nov. 4 with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne continuing in the leading roles. The first stop will be at Ottawa.



Murray Korman, N. Y.

**Bert Lytell and Leona Powers**

**In "Return Engagement," Lawrence Riley's play, now at the Copley.**

## Draft Dramatized on Radio

**Behind the Microphone**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Scenes from the nation-wide draft registration and interviews with the man-in-the-street on the subject; beginning of a new season by Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra, and honoring of Brockton, Mass., by Major Bowes are the course in of midweek radio entertainment.

**Tonight**

"I Want a Divorce," dramatic program which attempts to point out how separations may be avoided, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Louis M. Hacker, historian and author, joins the panel of John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams and Oscar Levant in "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Bach-Mangiagalli's Prelude No. 2, in E major, Bach-Delamarter's "Herzlich Thut Mich Verlangen," Three Pieces of Purcell and Foote's Suiet in E major, Op. 63, scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

**Wednesday**

Program describing the registration of civilians for possible military service, from New York, Chicago and San Francisco, NBC-Red-WNAC, 1, and NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:45.

Carleton Smith, music critic, just returned from South America, in "How to Make Latin Americans Like Us," in CBS "Lecture Hall," CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States, speaking before the dinner of the Law Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from Boston City Club. Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

"Man-in-the-Street" interviews on the draft, from Washington, D. C., New York City, near Chicago and Hollywood, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Life of Lieut. Matthew Maury, author of the famous standard nautical work, "Sailing Directions," to be played in the "Cavalcade of America," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Clipper ship romance, with Jeannette Nolan and Lief Erickson in leads, in "Manhattan at Midnight" program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Fred Allen to interview Ernest Peabory, engineer of the League for Less Noise in the World, as "Person You Didn't Expect to Meet," among other regular turns, CBS-WEEI, 9.

**Thursday**

Address, "After 1940 What?" by Maj. Alford J. Williams, leading aviator and columnist, before Assembly Luncheon of the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Colonial-WAAB, 1:15; also talk by Sir Walter Layton, Deputy Minister of Supply, and representative of the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, introduced by Governor Saltonstall, Colonial-WAAB, 10.

Frank Parker to sing "It's a Lovely Day Tomorrow" and "Begin the Beguine"; Wynn Murray to sing "I've Got Rhythm." Raymond Paige, to conduct a special arrangement of a Bach fugue by Jacques Dallin, "Paiging Mr. Bach," introduced by Johnny, the Call Boy, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Darius Milhaud, French composer, to conduct his Symphonie, Dr. Frederick Stock to conduct Debussy's "Iberia" Suite and Ravel's "Valse," in special commemorative program for fiftieth anniversary of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Major Bowes Amateur Hour to salute Brockton, Mass., CBS-WEEI, 9.

John Barrymore to act as guest narrator in air story of life of Rudy Vallee, played by Rudy Vallee, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra to start new series with a "Fame and Fortune" feature which is to give unknown song writers a chance to have their works heard, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

NBC

**Marian and Jim Jordan**

**"Fibber McGee and Molly," comedians of the air, heard tonight, WNAC, at 9:30 p. m.**

## Hingham Print Corner

By Dorothy Adlow

Some new material has been placed on display at The Print Corner, 383 Main Street, Hingham. Familiar and unfamiliar names are to be found among the exhibitors. But the prints are so shown that they may be examined with that intimacy which a print invites, and they may also be compared, for interesting points of similarity and difference, with their neighbors. The proprietress, Mrs. Whitmore, makes a thoughtful effort to show her exhibitors off at their best; at the same time she possesses admirable critical integrity for she reveals the weak points as well as the strong in her exhibits.

The views of Westminster Abbey by A. Hugh Fisher, A. R. E., are particularly timely themes. The artist lives in Oxford. The peacefulness of the portrayals of the Abbey in this display is very moving.

Thomas Nason, A. N. A., has become a sort of contemporary classic in the art of engraving on wood and copper. He is a collector's favorite, a winner of prizes, a greatly praised craftsman. In a world bent on speed and short-cut performance, Mr. Nason plies his tools in a most painstaking and fastidious manner. He has more in common with the early print masters than he does with his own generation.

The Print Corner is showing a group of Nason prints. In wood engraving there is "Summer Storm" that has some points of resemblance with Rembrandt's "Three Trees." "Berkshire Hills" is more typical in subject matter, with the undulating New England landscape and farmhouses set snugly among the hills. The copper-engraving by its very character permits a cheerier note and a more luminous cast than wood-engraving. Mr. Nason's "Boats, Penobscot" has just those qualities.

Rodney Thomson's miniature drypoints reveal his interest in animals, sometimes visualized in moments of violent action, as in "Polo Pony" and "Bucker." Peaceful by comparison is the mood of "Doe and Fawn."

Leo Meissner's group of wood-engravings shows an increasing mastery of the medium. "Island Ramparts" is a scene in which the surf breaks into spray against some jutting ledges. This theme is more common among painters than etchers for it is difficult to realize in black and white. "Winter" is another subject that has been feelingly expressed. Mr. Meissner does not spare himself, for when he wishes he can work laboriously over details and surface textures. He does however sometimes follow the shorter path with a more abbreviated rendering of the chosen subject.

Lowell Bobleter is a new name to this reviewer. He is a self-taught etcher of Minneapolis. Compared with his neighbors he seems to prefer to work in sharper contrast between the extremes of black and white. He has done a series of scenes in Gilpin County, Colo., giving special attention to the vicinity of Black Hawk, ghost town and erstwhile center of a historical gold mining boom. We have visited Black Hawk recently enough to have freshly in mind the rather dreary, eerie atmosphere Mr. Bobleter tries to convey to the plate. The houses are weather-beaten and disintegrating, and look woe begone against the over-towering mountains.

Painters have also tried to capture in pigment the peculiar atmosphere of this district, and have not been very successful. The best depiction we have seen is a print by Boardman Robinson, who spent several summers in the neighboring town of Central City. However, Mr. Bobleter has caught something in these portrayals, although he may have exceeded the bounds of his capacity in trying to impart form to those ramshackle little houses. He could devote more time to the problem of space and form, and placing masses in a picture. However he does have the ability to convey the dramatics of the atmosphere, and it can be used to decided advantage in black-and-white.

## 'New Pins and Needles' Pokes Fun at Everything

By L. A. Sloper

Now veterans of three years' professional experience, the I. L. G. W. U. Players returned to Boston last night with their new version of "Pins and Needles."

It's really new, too. The sketch, "Sunday in the Park," is retained. The song, "Call it un-American," is revived with new material. Otherwise, everything in the show is novel.

What remains unchanged is the spirit and go of the production, which still has the pleasant amateur touch and the improvisatory air of the original.

The reason "Pins and Needles" has survived when other dramatic sorties against the conservative strongholds have petered out lies in its good humor. These laborites are in earnest, no doubt about that. But they have kept their sense of the ridiculous. They poke fun not only at the Republican party, the D. A. R., radio advertising, and dictators, but at labor leaders, left-wing plays, and even at themselves.

* * *

The show is again greatly helped by the music and lyrics of Harold J. Rome. The sketches of Joseph Schrank are often hilariously funny. The three chief comedians, Harry Clark, Bernie Gould, and Danny Mann, are exceptionally talented. And the staging of Robert H. Gordon has expert pace.

The individual singing voices are not remarkable; the best of them is that of Tony Fazio. But the ensemble singing is splendid. A good example of the contrast between individual and group singing is in the number called "Mene, Mene, Tekel." Dorothy Harrison sang the solo part competently, except that she could not get the words across the footlights, and consequently one missed the point of the song altogether. But the music was interesting, and the chorus sang it with aplomb.

Probably the best of the new numbers is the already famous "Red Mikado," which satirizes all the "Mikados" of the past and several of the future. To date, it seems the best of the lot, with the possible exception of Gilbert and Sullivan's.

Most successful of the other items is "The Harmony Boys," a barbed burlesque of three elaborately unidentified demagogues, with some excellent dancing to point it.

* * *

"The Pluto Boys" impales the use of fear in advertising, and "Cream of Mush" is merciless to radio plugs. "Paradise Mislaid" takes Clifford Odets ove. the hurdles, and "What This Party Needs" gives the Republicans a workout.

"Bertha, the Sewing-Machine Girl," is old-fashioned melodrama with a union angle, and Bernie Gould's "G-Man" pokes fun at federal investigators who are fond of café society. "Papa Lewis, Mama Green" makes faces at labor disunion. There is an amusing ballet sequence in this one, but on the whole it falls short of the better exercises in satire.

The finales of both acts strike an affirmative note. The first, "Back to Work," describes the rejoicing over the settlement of a strike. The second, "We Sing America," has a more patriotic overtone than the final number of the original revue.

### 'New Pins and Needles'

Plymouth Theater — Labor Stage, Inc., presents I. L. G. W. U. Players in "New Pins and Needles, Oct. 14-26. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome, sketches by Joseph Schrank. Production staged by Robert H. Gordon and designed by S. Syrjala. Dances by Katherine Dunham, Adele Jerome and Felicia Sorel. The principals:

Elsie Bregman, Gene Barry, Danny Mann, Berni Gould, Harry Clark, Millie Weitz, Ella Gerber, Hy Gardner, Al Levy, Murray Modick, Tony Fazio, Allan Saxe, Jean Nicita, Sol Israel, Sherman Edwards, Wally Castellano, Dorothy Harrison.

## Music Notes

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give the second pair of concerts of its sixtieth anniversary season in Symphony Hall next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, and the opening concert of the series in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Thursday evening. Dr. Koussevitzky will perform at the Boston concerts the Fifth Symphony of Dmitri Shostakovitch. This symphony, which was introduced here by Mr. Burgin two seasons ago, is to have its first hearing under Koussevitzky. The program will open with Gluck's Overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis," and will also include the Symphony in E flat of Mozart. For Cambridge, Dr. Koussevitzky announced Vaughan Williams' "A London Symphony" and Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor.

* * *

### Kreisler Program

Fritz Kreisler in his only Massachusetts appearance this season will play the following program in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 27. The violinist, with Carl Lamson at the piano, will then open the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series.

Suite, E minor ..... Bach
Largo and Allegro assai ..... Bach
(From the Rondo Sonata in C major for violin alone)
Concerto, G major, No. 3 ..... Mozart
Impromptu, G major ..... Schubert
D Major ..... Schubert
Ballet Music to Rosamunde ..... Schubert
Lotus Land ..... Cyril Scott-Kreisler
Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms-Kreisler
Three Slavonic Dances ..... Dvorak-Kreisler
(G minor—E minor—G major)

## Entertainment Timetable

### Plays

**Civic Repertory—**
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Copley—**
"Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley. Featuring Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Wilbur—**
"Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

### Revues

**Plymouth—**
"Pins and Needles," complete new show. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Shubert—**
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter—**
"Over the Moon," with Merle Oberon and Rex Harrison. 2, 5, 7:55. "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

**Fenway—**
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

**Fine Arts—**
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

**Keith Memorial—**
"They Knew What They Wanted," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "The March of Time." 12:25, 5:35, 6:45, 10.

**Kenmore—**
"New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

**Metropolitan—**
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche, Betty Grable and Carmen Miranda. 10, 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Sky Murder," with Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

**Modern—**
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," with Tyrone Power and Dean Jagger. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. "One Crowded Night," 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

**Orpheum—**
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

**Paramount—**
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Diamond Frontier," with Victor McLaglen. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:45, 10:15. Stage show: 12, 3, 6, 9:05.

**Scollay—**
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," with Tyrone Power and Dean Jagger. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:43, 8:05.

**South Station Theater—**
"Information Please." "Pete Smith Tests Your I. Q." "Lowell Thomas Travel—Alaska." "Vacation Time in Florida." "History of the Pony Express." latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "The Secret Seven," With Florence Rice. 2, 5:25, 8:45.

**Telepix—**
"Elsa Maxwell's Ride Into Society." "Information Please." "Hawaiian Rhythm." "Oddities." "Disney's Donald Duck." 30 minutes news digest.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Fight for Life." 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Tip-off Girls." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

**Tremont—**
"Robin Hood," with Laurence Olivier. "21 Days Together," with Vivien Leigh. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Uptown—**
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Allston:** "Enemy Agent." D Cromwell. "Girl From God's Country." S. Morris and J. Wyatt. 2 and 8.
**Capitol:** "The Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. "Golden Fleecing." 2-11.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Carson and L. Olivier. "Tom Brown's School Days." 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "Ghost Breakers." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Three Faces West." 2 and 8.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Wings of the Navy." George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. "White Banners." Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. 1:45 and 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. "Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. 1:30 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "Captain Caution." Victor Mature, Louise Platt. 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Public Deb. No. 1." George Murphy. 2, 5:15, 8:20.
**Brookline Village:** "The Great McGinty." Brian Donley. 1:56, 4:49, 8:08. "Rhythm on the River." with Bing Crosby. 3:29, 6:38, 9:47.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Lucky Partners." Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. 2 and 8. "Flowing Gold." Pat O'Brien, Frances Farmer and John Garfield. 3:55 and 9:55.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
**Harvard:** "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "Golden Gloves." Jean Cagney. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "River's End." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "The Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda and Gary Cooper. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." Johnny Downs. 2 and 7:45.

**DORCHESTER—Codman Square:** "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. 3:20, 9:20. "Young People." Shirley Temple. 1:45, 7:45.
**Dorchester:** "He Stayed for Breakfast." Melvyn Douglas, Loretta Young. "Tomboy." J. Moran. 2 and 7.
**Franklin Park:** "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. 3:15, 9:30. "Young People." Shirley Temple. 1:55, 8:10.
**Strand:** "I Love You Again." William Powel and Myrna Loy. 3:07, 9:22. "Money and the Woman." 1:54, 8:09.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston:** "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson. "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. 2:55, 7, 9:44. "Captain Is a Lady." 1:45, 8:34.
**Park:** "Golden Gloves." Robert Paige. "Scatterbrain." J. Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmont:** "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. 3:55, 9:55. "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson, L. Olivier. 1:53, 7:53.

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica:** "The Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. "Comin' Round the Mountain." Bob Burns. 1:45, and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Sporting Blood." Robert Young and Lewis Stone. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
**Mystic** "We Who Are Young." Lana Turner and John Shelton. 2:15, 8:20. "River's End." Dennis Morgan and Victor Jory. 3:40, 7, 9:45.
**Maplewood:** "Susan and God." Joan Crawford and Fredric March. "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:45 and 7.
**Orpheum:** "All This, and Heaven Too." Bette Davis. "March of Time." 1:45 and 7.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Money and the Woman." 1:45, 8. "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:09, 9:24.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "My Son, My Son." Madeleine Carroll. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. "The Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 6:45.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "One Crowded Night." Billie Seward.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. "Boys From Syracuse." A. Jones and Martha Raye. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "The Queen of the Yukon." Charles Bickford and Irene Rich.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Sporting Blood." Maureen O'Sullivan. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." Johnny Downs.
**Strand:** "Captain Caution." Victor Mature and Louise Platt. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." Penny Singleton.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "Maryland." Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "You're Not So Tough." the Dead End Kids. 2 and 7:45.
**Capitol and Ball Square:** "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Cross Country Romance." 2 and 6:30.
**Davis Square:** "My Favorite Wife." "Fugitive From Justice." 2 and 7:45.
**Strand:** "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy. "La Conga Nights." Hugh Herbert. 2 and 7:45.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Strand:** "The Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. "Three Faces West." John Wayne. 2 and 7:30.
**Broadway:** "When the Dalton's Rode." Randolph Scott. "Gambling on the High Seas. 1:30 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "All This, and Heaven Too." Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. "Five Little Peppers at Home." 1:45 and 7.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Ghost Breakers." Bob Hope. 4:20, 9:05. "Girls of the Road." 2:00, 7:54.
**Princess:** "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland, Jeffry Lynn. 3:09, 8:54.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Golden Fleecing." Continuous 2-11.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland and Jeffry Lynn. "Military Academy." 1:45 and 7:45.
**Waterlown Square:** "Doctor Takes a Wife." "House of Seven Gables." 2 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY — Strand:** "Twenty Mule Team." Wallace Beery. "Bill of Divorcement." 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 2:30 and 7:45.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 2 and 8.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. 3:45, 6:30, 9:42. "The Biscuit Eater." Billy Lee. 2:15, 8:12.


# AMUSEMENTS

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PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30
AMERICA'S HIT MUSICAL REVUE
NEW COMPLETELY NEW SHOW
PINS & NEEDLES
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. Thurs. 55c-$1.65. Sat. 55c-$2.20

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GLADYS GEORGE
in "LADY IN WAITING"
By Margery Sharp
Based on her novel "The Nutmeg Tree"
with ALAN NAPIER
Directed by Antoinette Perry
Prices: Evgs., 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, tax incl.

SHUBERT TONIGHT, 8:30
Matinee Wednesday
B. G. DeSylva Presents
ETHEL MERMAN
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER SONGS
Prices: Evgs. $3.30 to $1.10. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl. Extra Mat. Thurs.

COPLEY TONIGHT 8:30
PRIOR TO B'WAY
Han. 4520
Lawrence Riley's New Comedy
"RETURN ENGAGEMENT"
Bert Lytell, Mady Christians
Audrey Christie, Leona Powers
EVES.: 50c to $1.50
Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.00 incl. tax

CIVIC Repertory Theatre | Phone Com. 4420 | Evgs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
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Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1, $2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1, $2 plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

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"An uproarious entertainment," N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The Jane Dare
DeMARCOS PICKENS APOLLON
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Doors Open 9:30 A. M. CONTINUOUS SHOWING

# Northeastern Coach Praises Veterans and Sophomores for Victory Last Saturday

## Dunn Believes He Has Found Right Combination at Last

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Jimmy Dunn believes he has found the right combination at Northeastern—an improved group of veterans, a hard-warking bunch of sophomores, and a wonderful spirit throughout the squad.

All in all, this combination added up to a victory over Springfield last Saturday, a victory which saw Northeastern not only defeat a favored opponent but mark its first win since the fall of 1938.

At practice at Huntington Field last night, where the Huskies merely watched pictures of the Springfield game, Jimmy had a good word to say for all his boys, and especially for three of his veterans, Ronnie Tubbs in the backfield, and Charlie Abend and Capt. Dean Williams in the line.

"More and more this season I had been placing reliance on my sophomores," Dunn began, "and the upshot came last Saturday when I intended to start nine of them. Just before game time, however, I changed my line-up and put five veterans in the ball game, as I felt that they were right and their experience would count. As it turned out, I guess we all were right."

**Other Veterans**

Abend and Captain Williams were the two veterans whom Dunn originally intended to start, and with them he put Ronnie Tubbs, Phil Sheridan, and Ed Barry in the backfield. Tubbs came up with the best game of his collegiate career, while Sheridan and Barry both gave improved performances.

"Boy, this is great," Jimmy continued. "You know, this is the first time since I have been at Northeastern that I have been able to substitute and not feel that I am going downgrade in regard to material. And that goes for every position. By that I do not mean that I have a great team, for of course some of the sophomores are green as grass. They make mistakes, but what team does not?

**Next Fall**

"Best of all, most of these boys will be back next year. We are going to start to make it tough for our opponents for the rest of the season, and when next fall arrives, watch us go."

Dunn began with his ends. "I have five pretty good boys there," he declared, "Jim Reilly, Ed Macfarland, Ernie Colantonio, Ronnie McKinnon, and Onni Waltonen. I used three tackles, Williams, Ed Jensen, and Jim Jefferson, and Jefferson looked exceptionally good. At guard I used Abend, Len Erickson, and Al Olsen. Erickson, by the way is rapidly becoming our best lineman, and he is but a sophomore. At center Dick Grey played an outstanding game, with Danny Moore as his relief."

**Dias Started**

Joe Dias was the only sophomore starter in the backfield, although the starting group was relieved by an all second-year combination of Frannie Murray, Ed Sakovitz, Gunnar Myrbeck, and Jim Shea. And as Jimmy notes the improvement from week to week of his veterans and sophomores, it is with enthusiasm that he plans for next year. All of these eight interchangeable backs will return.

The Huskies are adding several new plays to their repertoire this week as they prepare to meet Bates at Huntington Field Saturday. Bates looked good last Saturday in defeating a previously undefeated Tufts eleven, and Dunn figures they will put up another stiff battle against the Northeastern eleven.

The local team will be strengthened considerably by the return of Art Handler to the tackle squad. Handler, who was unavailable last Saturday, should help most defensively.

* * *

Dunn probably has the hardest coaching job of the local college coaches, if not in all New England. Practice is scheduled to begin at 5 p. m., but it is at least 5:45 before all the boys are out, due to late classes and jobs. The session is over at 7 p. m., for if Jimmy kept them any later, he might risk losing them via probation. All sessions, when dayight saving is over, are under lights, and the only time the Huskies play in the daytime is in a game.

## Football Shorts

### Good News for Ivy Leaguers

Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth, all victims last Saturday, were the recipients of identical pieces of news yesterday, news which caused them to look ahead to this week-end's contests with a refreshed outlook.

Harvard learned that big Burgy Ayres, who started the Yale game fall, has returned to action and will share the center duties with Sheldon Dietz. Yale found that Hovey Seymour and Ray Anderson, its two star backs who were unable to face Penn, are ready to go against Dartmouth Saturday. And Dartmouth was told that Sophomore Johnny Koslowski, 180-pound blocking back for the freshman last year, was able to play the rest of the schedule.

The Crimson, however, will still be without the services of Don McNicol, who was injured in the Amherst game. Capt. Joe Gardella will therefore remain at tailback for another week to back up Charlie Spreyer.

* * *

The Holy Cross line-up which faced Carnegie Tech last Saturday and brought the Crusaders back on the victory trail will be unchanged for this Saturday's game with New York University, Coach Joe Sheeketski has announced. Joe noted improvement in the team's play over the Louisiana State game, although he declared there was room for much more improvement.

* * *

Grant Curtis, hard-working Tufts junior, may get the opportunity to start the second game of his varsity career against Brown at Providence Saturday. Curtis impressed Coach Lew Manley during a short scrimmage session yesterday, and the Tufts mentor may name him to replace the injured Bob Patterson. Curtis started one other game for the Jumbos—against New Hampshire last year.

* * *

Wholesale shifts were the order of the day at Boston University's Nickerson Field, yesterday, as Coach Pat Hanley tried to find the answer to his depleted squad. First of all he placed Sophomore Dave Gold in Sid Michael's place at center, and from there he worked outwards on the line and backwards to the backfield. In Ken Skoropowski's left guard spot he placed Bob Brown, a reserve tackle. In the beckfield he put Chick Morris at fulback in place of Walter Williams, Charlie Thomas at left half in place of Jim Cassidy, George Pantano at quarter in place of Johnny Connearney, and alternated Frank Provinzano and Aidan Burnell in Al Clark's position at right half. Injuries were the main reason for all the shifts.

* * *

Coach Frank Leahy rested 17 of his first-stringers yesterday, but put his second and third teams through their paces. Despite the fact that Idaho has not scored a point this season while absorbing three defeats, Leahy is taking no chance on an upset and plans to work his squad hard for the game Chet Gladchuk, regular center, reported yesterday and was sent through the session. His injury is no longer bothersome, but he needs conditioning work after being out two weeks.

## Bates Gets Ready For Northeastern

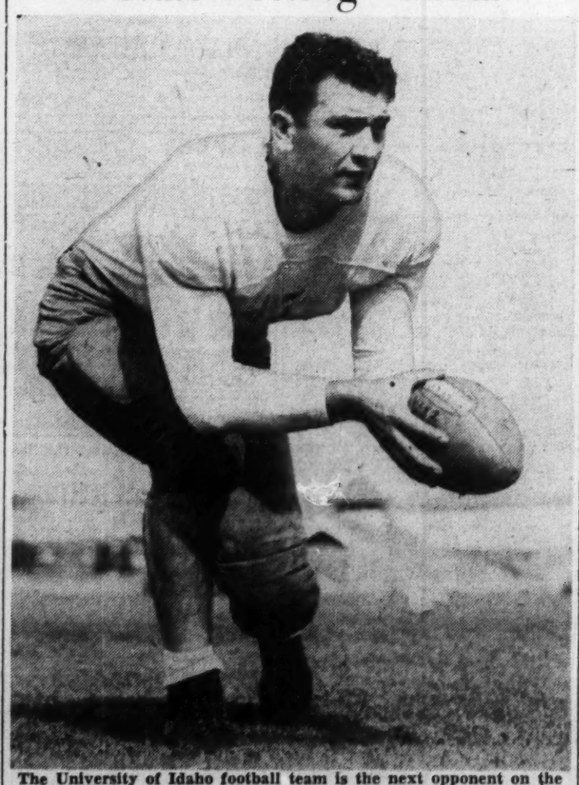
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 15—Bates varsity took a breathing spell yesterday after the 12-to-7 upset over Tufts Saturday, but returned to hard work again today. The practice was light, with the men going through a warm-up and spending a little time on passing and punting in preparation for the game with Northeastern at Boston this Saturday.

Coach Mansfield said today he was pleased but not entirely satisfied with the showing made by the Bobcats Saturday. While it was true that Bates outplayed their opponents in almost every department, Mansfield was quite concerned over the failure of the team to capitalize on scoring opportunities. Bates rolled up 13 first downs to two of the Jumbos, but could have made better showings when they got into scoring positions.

Bates' punting was noticeably weak, with an average of something like 18 yards. According to Coach Mansfield, much time will be spent on that phase this week, although for the most part the blocking and defense on punts by the majority of the team was good.

## *Potato-Peeling Vandal*



**The University of Idaho football team is the next opponent on the list for Boston College, and the Eagles probably will see a lot of the Vandals' sophomore quarterback, Pete Hecomovich. Pete must be partaking regularly of the carload of Idaho spuds that the squad is bringing along, for he stands six feet two inches in height, and weighs 203 pounds.**

## *Recalling Rockne* —By Pap'

Knute ROCKNE
PAT O'BRIEN IN THE ROLE OF THE FAMOUS COACH IN THE MOTION PICTURE "KNUTE ROCKNE - ALL AMERICAN" !!
PLAYING FOR MARQUETTE IN 1921, O'BRIEN RETURNED A NOTRE DAME KICK-OFF TO A TOUCHDOWN
TEN YEARS AGO ROCKNE CLIMAXED HIS COACHING CAREER WITH AN UNDEFEATED TEAM
THE FOUR HORSEMEN
MILLER · LAYDEN · CROWLEY · STUHLDREHER
-THE MOST FAMOUS BACKFIELD COMBINATION OF ALL TIME
Pat O'BRIEN
- HIS PORTRAYAL OF THE GREAT COACH SHOULD THRILL THE MANY ROCKNE FANS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY
PAP'
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## Rangers Swing Into Action in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Oct. 15 (CP)—Lester Patrick's smooth-working hockey machine swung into gear here with players from three teams taking the ice at the amphitheatre rink.

The World Champion New York Rangers of the National Hockey League were out at full strength. Fifteen Rangers were split into two teams and battle through an hour and a half of informal play. Young Jim Henry of Brandon, who attended Patrick's hockey school here last week, was between the pipes at the opposite end of the rink to Davie Kerr, regular Ranger netminder.

Art Coulter, Ott Heller, Muzz Patrick and Babe Pratt were back at their defense positions, and Mac and Neil Colville, Alex Shibicky, Clint Smith, Phil Watson, Lynn Patrick, Dutch Hiller, Bryan Hextall, Alf Pike and Kilby Macdonald were in the forward positions.

Patrick had no comment to make on the Rangers' appearance but appeared impressed with his rejuvenated farm team, Philadelphia Ramblers of the American League.

Claude Bourque, who came to the Ramblers from Montreal Canadiens, and Omer Kelly, shut-out king of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League when he played for Baltimore Orioles last season, opposed one another in the nets.

Lude Wareing, Herb Foster, Bill Allum, Lloyd Ailsby and Johnny Polich, survivors of last year's team were also out, along with Bob McCulley, defensman from New Haven Eagles, Bill Juzda, star of Kenora Thistles last season, and Norman Calladine, ace center player with Baltimore Orioles last year.

Four "graduates" of New York Rovers, Rangers' E. U. S. A. League entry, Frank Boucher, nephew of Frank Boucher, assistant Ranger coach, Albert Collings, Murdo McKay and Mitchel Pechet skated with the Ramblers.

Rovers' training plans were changed during the week end calling for workouts at River Vale, N. J., starting Nov. 1, instead of in Winnipeg this week.

Several players wer already in Winnipeg, however, and were out for practice. They were Bob Brownridge, Howey Hollinger, Julian Sawchuk, Frankie Parker, and two new recruits, Freddy Ferens of Winipeg and Ray Trainor, Ottawa. Allan Kuntze of Ottawa whose plans still are indefinite was also on the ice.

## Bruin Rookies From Far Off

HERSHEY, Penna., Oct. 15 — As evidence of the far-flung farm system now operated by the Bruins, an entire forward line, oldest operative of which is 20, traveled 2,500 miles from Regina, Saskatchewan, to make a professional bid. This trio includes Frank Mario, Alfred Kunkel, and Frank Warwick, star wave of the Saskatchewan Junior champions last season.

No less than three neighbors of the Kraut Kids in Kitchener, Ontario, are trying for berths. They include Bib Bindernagel, a goalie; Clare Martin, a defenseman and Lloyd Shuttleworth, a left winger.

Bindernagel is one of two goalies facing the dubious prospect of battling Frankie Brimsek for the job. The other is Ray Jefferies, from Tiny Thompson's Calgary and back for a second fling. Jefferies also brought a couple of husky defensemen with him in the persons of Mike Patrick (no relation to hockey's royal family) and Chick Millman. An Eveleth, Minnesota, townie of Brimsek's, Frank Ranniker, rounds out the amateur group. Ranniker is also making his second appearance in training with the Bruins. Last season he played with the New York Rovers and River Vale, New Jersey. He is a right winger.

Red Hamill, husky Bruins veteran, almost missed the first practice. Red left his passport at home, had to make a 60-mile dash by automobile for the missing visa, and then drive to Welland, Ontario, to catch the Bruins train. Milton Schmidt and Bobby Bauer drove to Hershey from Kitchener. They were flying in both drills yesterday.

The Bruins squad had another double session scheduled for them today. Art Ross was most impressed by the physical condition of all the players who reported at Hershey, practically all of whom had had military training this summer. The first scrimmage of the season is on the program for tomorrow.

## Two Non-Member College Dinghy Races Scheduled

Two nonmember elimination series have been arranged in the Middle Atlantic States to be held at Princeton and Navy prior to the Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup Regatta at Boston, Sunday, Oct. 27.

Group I—Under the auspices of the Princeton Yacht Club, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 19-20 with Rutgers, Lehigh, Haverford, Swarthmore, and West Point invited to compete.

Group II—Under the auspices of the Midshipmen's Boat Club of United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Sunday, Oct. 20, with St. John's, George Washington, Georgetown, and Virginia invited to compete.

One college will qualify from each elimination. Any other interested colleges in the Metropolitan New York area, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia wishing to compete should contact F. Gardner Cox, Jr., 163 Little Hall, Princeton, N. J.

The Brown invitation regatta has been tentatively set for Sunday, Oct. 20, at Providence.

## Johnson to Coach Aggies

STILLWATER, Okla.—Director of Athletics Henry Iba has announced that Art Johnson, Oklahoma A. and M. College graduate and a forward on the Aggies' Missouri Valley Conference Championship basketball team last season, has been employed to coach the freshman basketball squad this year.

Johnson was an outstanding player for Stillwater High School before enrolling at A. and M., where he lettered for three years as a forward before graduation last spring. He will divide his time between his coaching duties and management of livestock on his parents' ranch near Stillwater.

## Defender Wins Medal

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 15 (AP)—George H. Flinn, Jr., of Pittsburgh, defending champion in Hot Springs' fall golf tournament, won medalist honors with a 74 yesterday in the qualifying round over the Cascades course. Flinn was medalist last year.

Other qualifying scores included J. P. Richardson, Dedham, Mass., 94.

## Bears Leave For Buffalo Indian Game

The Boston Bears, 28-7 winners over the New York Yankees in their Sunday game at Fenway Park, left this morning for Buffalo where they will play the Buffalo Indians in an American Professional Football League game under lights tomorrow night.

If Joe Ratica, regular center, is not able to play, Frank Padjen will start at center. Jerry Donnell, regular left halfback, may be pressed into service as a reserve snapper-back if Coach Casey needs another center.

During Monday's practice, Jerry Donnell, Joe Yablonski, Ernie Wheeler and Frank Patrick lined up in the team "A" backfield with Andy Karpus, Bob Holmstrom, Theil Fisher and Morrie Kohler rounding out the second backfield. The teams worked on forward passing during the drill.

The Bears will move into second place in the League standings by defeating Buffalo tomorrow night because the undefeated League leaders, the Milwaukee Chiefs, engage the Columbus Bulls at Columbus the same night. The Indians play the Bears in a return game at Fenway Park next Sunday.

Coach Eddie Casey was pleased with the improved running attack of the Bears against the heavy New York Yankees line. The Bears made 13 first downs, a majority of them by rushing, and gained 163 yards on the ground. The Bears gained 149 yards by completing 10 out of 26 passes.

## Yawkey to Buy Up or Dispose Of 'Minor' Stock

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Boston Red Sox of the American League will purchase all stock in the Louisville Club of the American Association or dispose of its present one-third interest at a New York conference today or tomorrow, Bruce Dudley, Louisville executive manager, said last night.

Frank McKinney, Indianapolis banker, and Donie Bush, President of the club, own one third each and Tom Yawkey, Red Sox owner, holds the third share.

Dudley said the three will meet in New York for a definite settlement. He added that Yawkey had expressed willingness to buy the shares of McKinney and Bush at a "satisfactory" price. Otherwise, he said, McKinney and Bush may buy out Yawkey.

## Harvard Men Still Talking About Michigan's Ace Back

The melody played by Tom Marmon to the Harvard football team lingered on over the week end, and Crimson coaches at the football writers' luncheon at the Parker House yesterday were still recalling the refrain.

Neil "Skip" Stahley, Harvard's backfield coach who was representing Head Coach Dick Harlow, declared he had "seen Red Grange once, and Harmon is better. The Michigan boy can do more things on the football field."

Stahley brought up an interesting point regarding Harmon and his blocking back, "One-Man-Gang" Forest Evashevski. The Skipper declared that Evey was given credit for making Harmon great, but that that was not the way he figured it. "The question is just as moot as to whether Harmon does not make Evashevski a great blocker. By his great speed, ability to block, and general football sense, Harmon can lead the opposition right into position for a crushing block by his interference."

* * *

Wes Fesler, Harvard's end coach, told a story which illustrated Stahley's point perfectly. "I was talking to Loren MacKinney, our left end, Sunday," Wes declared, "and he told me how Harmon fooled him on one play. It was a sweep around MacKinney's end with Harmon carrying the ball behind two interferers. The three started wide and MacKinney started to drift with the play. 'Cut in! Cut in!' shouted Tom to his blockers, and when Mackinney also followed the advice, Harmon continued wide around the end for a nice little gain."

* * *

Fesler, former star end at Ohio State, continued with a scouting report on Army, which was swamped by Cornell last Saturday 45-0. Wes proved himself a master of understatement when he declared, "Army had one of those days when things just didn't go very well."

* * *

"To tell the truth," Fesler confided, "I didn't learn much about the Army Saturday except its defense, and I feel I learned the Cadet defensive positions thoroughly. I should have, for they were in them all afternoon." The game with Harvard, he feels, will be an even contest between the two teams.

* * *

Frank Leahy continues to be proud of his Boston College Eagles. "That game was on our 'must' list," he declared, "and the boys came through. If we lost to Temple, then our victory over Tulane would not have meant much and the boys realized it.

* * *

"I particularly liked the victory over Coach Ray Morrison of the Owls, whom I consider one of the smartest coaches in the country," he continued. "I remember back in 1930 when Ray brought his Southern Methodist team to Notre Dame and nearly beat one of the greatest teams Rockne ever assembled. Notre Dame won, three touchdowns to two, but it took an interference penalty on the three-yard line on a pass from Carideo to Connoliy to do it." Frank should remember that game. He played in it.

* * *

Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern held the seat of honor at the head table in view of his initial victory this season. In fact it was Jimmy's first in two seasons, for which he was duly thankful. "I guess I have my letter now," he said before lunch, for as these affairs are only in their second season, Jimmy never before had had a chance to tell how he won.

* * *

"We made plenty of mistakes, but we deserved to win," he said. "Ronnie Tubbs at tailback played one of the best games of his career, and Charlie Abend at guard was a standout. We have a good spirit on the club, with sophomores pressing the veterans, and I believe we will make it interesting for the rest of our opponents."

* * *

Lew Manly professed himself still puzzled by the play which beat Tufts Saturday—a blocked field goal attempt which a Bates player recovered in the Jumbo end zone for a touchdown. It seems rather too bad that a miscue on the part of the Bobcats in seeking three points should turn into six. "After Bates made that touchdown," Lew said, "there were just 18 seconds left in the game."

* * *

Pat Hanley returned from the defeat at Manhattan less concerned with the loss than with the resultant injuries to key men. Halfback Al Clark and Center Sid Michaels are the new additions to the list, which sees a full half-dozen first-string operatives on the sidelines. "As I said last week," the Boston University mentor said, "prospects of my best team in the seven years I have been in Boston are going up in smoke."

* * *

And, oh yes, Tommy Stephenson, Harvard's publicity man, announced the Harvard-Army game would begin at 2 p. m. With a fine flair for his job he added, "The Cadets march in at 1:15." To which John Curley, Graduate Manager of Athletics at B. C., countered, "The B. C.-Idaho game begins at 2 p. m., also, and the Eagles march in at 1."

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |
| **For Wednesday, Oct. 16** | | |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 3:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |

### *Today on WRUL*

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6.00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

### Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Three Peasant Songs; Miklos Feher, violin, accompanied by the Radio Orchestra; Kalman: "Csardas Princess," medley. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music—Koto. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2 RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Those Evening Bells. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 Mary M. McBride | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Network program | "Sing Song Time" |
| 3:15 Don Artiste" | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Network program | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service; music | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | George Duffy's Orch | John Kiley, organist |
| 3:45 Studio music | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade" | George Duffy's Orch | "Community Recreation" |
| 4:00 "Portia Faces Life" | "Mother of Mine" | "Backstage Wife"; sk | "Hits and Encores" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbotts" | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas" | Elinor Sherry blues; | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones" | piano and orchestra | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Club Matinee; news | "Young Widder Brown" | Radio Visits the Navy | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | "Singin' and Swingin'" | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 Talk; music | "Singin' and Swingin'" | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Sports Matinee | "Hit Parade" |
| 5:30 Network program | Musicale | "Jack Armstrong"; sk | Sports Matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Frank Ryan's Sports | Five Star News |
| 6:00 News; Edwin Hill | News; music; talk | News Service | "Captain Midnight" | Radio Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Republican talk | Sports Roundup | Dinner concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Weather; draft talk | Democratic talk | News Service | "Alpineers" |
| 6:45 **"The World Today"** | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, songs | "Mr. Keen"; drama | **Democratic talk** | Mickey Alpert's Orch | Five Star News |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in | "Musico"; song guessing | Stanley Meehan, tenor | Concert Miniatures | "Hour of Music" |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | contest | "Confidentially Yours" | Charlie Barnet's Orch | "Hour of Music" |
| 8:00 "Court of Missing | Ben Bernie's Musical | Ray Bloch's Orchestra; | Wythe Williams, news | "Around the Town" |
| 8:15 Heirs"; interviews | Quiz; Carol Bruce | soloist; chorus | "Cats 'n' Jammers" | "Around the Town" |
| 8:30 "First Nighter"; | **"Information, Please"; questions and answers** | Horace Heidt's Orch | "Ned Jordan, Secret | Local sport program |
| 8:45 dramatic sketch | | Horace Heidt's Orch | Agent" drama | "About Today"; drama |
| 9:00 "We, the People" | "Uncle Jim's Question | Frank Crumit and Julia | "Mystery Hall"; dra- | "Variety Hour" |
| 9:15 "We, the People" | Bee"; quiz | Sanderson's quiz | matic sketch | "Variety Hour" |
| 9:30 "Professor Quiz"; | News; "Registration" | **"Fibber McGee and** | "Laugh 'n' Swing Club"; | "Variety Hour" |
| 9:45 questions; answers | Democratic speakers | **Molly"; music** | comedy; music | "Variety Hour" |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or | "Aloha Land" | **Bob Hope: "Prof." Co-** | **Raymond Gram Swing** | Five Star News |
| 10:15 **Democratic National** | Communist talk | **lonna; chorus; orch.** | News Service | Dance Parade |
| 10:30 **Committee** | Vaughn Monroe's Orch | **Wendell L. Willkie** | Eddie Oliver's Orchestra | Bob Hardy's Orch |
| 10:45 Dance Time | "Novatime"; music | **Wendell L. Willkie** | "Vagabond's Trail" | "Sophisticates"; music |
| 11:00 Weather; News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Recorded Radio News- | Local sport program |
| 11:15 "Master Works of | Music Appreciation | Local news; Weather | reel from London | E. Breeskin's Orch |
| 11:30 Music" | Emil Coleman's Orch | Gray Gordon's Orch | Duke Daley's Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 "Swing Club" | Emil Coleman's Orch | Gray Gordon's Orch | Duke Daley's Orchestra | Five Star News |

### *Wednesday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Morning Review | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 "Double V Ranch" | Variety program | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; news | Tony, Juanita & Buddy | "Alice and Adrian" | News Service | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "George and Dixie" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 **President Roosevelt** | **President Roosevelt** | News Service | "Eight Bells" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Morning Toast" | Weather; music | "Morning Watch" | Weather; "Musical Time- |
| 8:30 "Lover's Lane" | News; "Morning Toast" | "Musical Roundup" | Andrew Jacobson's | table" |
| 8:45 WEEI Food Fair | Shopping With Josette | "Musical Roundup" | Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 "Your Treat" | News; Mildred Carlson | Dramatized news | Arthur Godfrey, songs | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 American School of | "The Breakfast Club" | Food News | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 the Air | Don McNeill, m. c.; so- | "Alice Blair"; sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | Radio Review |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | loists; orchestra | "Julia Blake"; sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | Radio Review |
| 10:00 By Kathleen Norris | Georgia Mae, songs | "This Small Town" | New England Cupboard | "Garden Rambler" |
| 10:15 "Myrt and Marge" | "Vic and Sade"; comedy | "By Kathleen Norris" | "Melody Strings" | Oleander Male Quartet, |
| 10:30 "Stepmother"; sk | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | "Ellen Randolph"; sk | Musical calisthenics | "Going Shopping With |
| 10:45 Talk; Music | "Julia and Frank" | "The Guiding Light" | "25 Years Ago Today" | You" |
| 11:00 Short, Short Story | Mildred W Carlson | "The Man I Married" | News Service | Studio Speaker |
| 11:15 "Martha Webster" | Clark Dennis, songs | "Against the Storm" | "Singing Strings" | Ann Nigro, pianist |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch | "Harvey and Dell" | "The Road of Life" | Ruth Moss Interviews | "Studies in Swing" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Musicale | "David Harum"; sketch | Highlights, Halftones | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; Noonday Review | "Playhouse"; drama | News Service | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Noonday Review; Stocks | "Musical Roundup" | Agricultural talk | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | Singin' Sam, baritone | Italian music program | Sports; Weather; Tide; |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour; Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian music program | **Monitor Views the News** |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | Frank Luther, songs | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Woman in White" | "Concert Hall" | Dramatic sketch | Piano and organ | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Right to Happiness | Agricultural news | Marjorie Mills, house- | Francis Craig's Orch | Margaret Porter, songs |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News Service | hold talk | The Cheer Up Gang" | Margaret Porter, songs |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | Jack Dalton, songs | Betty Crocker | News Service | "Melodic Moods" |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | "Presenting the Stars" | "Grimm's Daughter" | Sport program | Evelyn Cornett, soprano |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | Interviews | "Valiant Lady"; sketch | Homemakers Forum | "Broadway Bandwagon" |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | "Favorite Waltzes" | "Light of the World" | Sport program | News Service |
| 3:00 Mary M. McBride | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Four Ink Spots | Herb Lewis, songs |
| 3:15 Casa Continental | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Sam Koki's Hawaiians | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | "Registration Day" | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 Romance in Rhythm | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | "Hits and Encores" | John Kiley, organist |
| 4:00 "Portia Blake" | "Mother o' Mine"; sk | "Backstage Wife"; sk | "Hits and Encores" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbotts" | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas"; serial | George Duffy's Orchestra | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; drama | George Duffy's Orchestra | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Club Matinee; news | "Young Widder Brown" | Network program | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | "Singin' and Swingin'" | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 Community Bulletin | "Superman"; sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Sports Matinee | "Hit Parade" |
| 5:30 "Around the Hub" | Dale Belmont, songs | "Jack Armstrong"; sk | Sports Matinee | Sport news |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "The O'Neills"; drama | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; Music; Talk | News Service | "Captain Midnight" | Frank Gallucci's Radio |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Political talk | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Review |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Dinner Dance | Republican State Comm. | News Service | Alpineers |
| 6:45 **"The World Today"** | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | Paul A. Dever, talk | "Fu Manchu" | News Service |
| 7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"; | **"Cavalcade of America"; drama** | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; | Religious program |
| 7:45 comedy; drama | | **Senator Byrnes, S. C.** | dramatic sketch | Religious program |
| 8:00 "Big Town"; Ed- | "Quiz Kids," with Joe | **Gale Page, J. Ameche in** | **Town Meeting: "What** | "Famous Homes" |
| 8:15 ward G. Robinson | Kelley and speaker | **"Promoting Priscilla"** | **Are the Obligations of** | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:30 "Dr. Christian"; | **Wendell L. Willkie** | Party; Louise Massey | **the Citizen to Our Free** | Sports program |
| 8:45 drama; news | **Wendell L. Willkie** | and the Westerners | **Republic?"** | The Eton Boys |
| 9:00 **Star Theater: Fred** | Democratic State Com- | **"Time to Smile"; Eddie** | Gabriel Heatter | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 **Allen; Kenny** | mittee | **Cantor; vocalist; orch.** | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | cal Album" |
| 9:30 **Baker; Portland** | **News; Thomas E. Dewey,** | "Mr. District Attorney"; | **Attorney General Robert** | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 **Hoffa; orchestra** | **talk** | dramatic sketch | **H. Jackson** | cal Album" |
| 10:00 Glen Miller's Orch. | "Frontline Headlines" | Kay Kyser's College of | **Raymond Gram Swing** | News Service |
| 10:15 Public Affairs | "Tropical Moods" | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Frankie Stan's Orch. |
| 10:30 Jay Wesley, sports | Paul V. McNutt | Kay Kyser's College of | Ben Young's Orchestra | S. Featherstone's Orch. |
| 10:45 News of the War | Paul V. McNutt | Musical Knowledge | Ben Young's Orchestra | Studio program |
| 11:00 News; Weather | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Art Kassel's Orchestra | Sports Program |
| 11:15 News; Swing Club | Abe Lyman's Orchestra | Local news; Weather | "Football Follies"; quiz | Bob Hardy's Orchestra |
| 11:30 "Swing Club" | Glenn Miller's Orchestra | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | show | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 "Swing Club" | Glenn Miller's Orchestra | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Jan Savitt's Orchestra | News Service |

# Impact of Present Conflict Brings Curious Results to Sporting World 'Down Under'

## Patriotic Upsurge Halted Most Sports in Australia

**Australasian Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY—In Australian sport, the reaction of the officials to the impact of war has brought curious results. An upsurge of patriotic feeling swept the committees and boards controlling most games into a policy of cancellation and curtailment.

Although in the war, Australia is remote from the combat zones to which some of her troops have been sent. Yet, in a country where no bomb has fallen, and where the only sound of cannon has been in practice shoots, sporting officialdom has taken on a front-line mentality.

The Australian Golf Union revoked the national championships, and nearly all the State titles have been stymied by the committee-table. The Lawn Tennis Association has cancelled national champoinships and is looking sideways at a request from New South Wales for permission to hold State titles in November.

**Clipped Season**

The Amateur Cyclists' Union has wiped out national championships, and the Baseball Association, after clipping a couple of weeks off the scheduled season, proposed to confine its players to informal games for war funds.

Even the Bowling Association, governing players who are mostly sexagenarians or thereabouts, felt constrained to do something about it. It cancelled championships and debated dropping suburban interclub competitions, although the only military effort within the power to most bowlers is expanding the war-chest measuremnt. Many of them could not have passed the army examiners in 1914-18, without deceit.

Cricket's controllers have abolished for the approaching season, November-February, the interstate matches for the Sheffield Shield, Australia's biggest summer sporting series. Two of the strongest cricket associations, Victoria and South Australia, have decided that club matches in their states will not be for the usual premiership pennants, but New South Wales has retained this competitive interest.

The football organizations and some of the swimming associations have taken a more realistic line. The president of the N. S. W. Rugby League (H. Flegg) said that, without sport, people would stay home and be miserable, or go to less beneficial diversions.

**Outlet for Exercise**

Nobody produced an adequate answer to the question by one swimming secretary (E. H. Sandell): "Why should we close the doors on sport? We are not all jitterbugs."

The strangest part is that, in reefing the sails of sport, many associations have seemingly been heedless of Government spokesmen. The late Army Minister (Brigadier G. A. Street) had said that he did not favor discontinuance of organized sport, because there must be an outlet for exercise and some form of interest for the public.

Little has been heard of what the thousands of players think about having their sports guillotined, or subjected to lesser amputations. Perhaps one reason is that players are different about raising protests which over-zealous patriots might label as smacking of disloyalty to the nation's war effort. "Smacking of" seems to be the inescapably-orthodox phrase in such indictments.

**Bradman Agrees**

The only leading player known to have agreed with officialdom is Don Bradman, greatest run-scorer in world cricket, who, in a letter to the Victorian cricket president, said that cricket and other pastimes must be forgotten for the moment. This set up a controversy which the Supply Minister (Sir Frederick Stewart) ended by saying that some forms of sport, far from impeding the national war effort, served a useful purpose by improving physique and morale. In the light of that, Bradman partly retracted his earlier opinion.

It would be different if recruiting were hampered by the calls of sport, but more men than army and air force instructors can handle have volunteered for active service or are being compulsorily trained.

Another index to the Government's viewpoint is the announcement by the new Army Minister (Senator McBride) that the military authorities, who have been using Sydney showground, will vacate it temporarily to enable the annual agricultural exhibition and fair to be held next Easter.

**More Tax Money**

The New South Wales Government has paused since it proposed, in July, to introduce a bill for a 40 per cent cut in horse racing, the so-called Sport of Kings that is largely a gambling industry in this country, which has never had a monarch domiciled within its 3,000,000 square miles. As racing in all six states is estimated to yield £1,500,000 (about $4,800,000) a year in taxes on betting and admittances, materialistic considerations are expected to prevail.

Some of the sports headsmen are now pondering over afterthoughts that they might have been too precipitate in lopping championships and competitions. In place of the cancelled series of 12 interstate matches for the Sheffield Shield, the cricket controllers have arranged 11 exhibition matches for the same teams. Seventy-five per cent of the profits will go to patriotic funds. The funds might have benefited more if the competitive element had been retained. Three full-blooded Shield matches in Sydney last season, after the war began, yielded record gate receipts, £9,115 (nearly $30,000).

**Pick up Pointers**

From the physical aspect, cancellation of all organized sport would not prevent people from taking open-air exercise wherever there is grass over which the balls can be hit, flung, rolled or chased. But sport stagnates, and shrinks to a shadow of its full purpose in the people's life, when its rank-and-file players and watchers are deprived of the interest and inspiration of high-class competition among skilled exponenents.

Australian players are notably receptive of advances in technique, revealed by top-line performers. Sometimes too receptive. After the late Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji played cricket for England in this country hundreds of young batsmen cut short their innings by trying to get Anglo-Saxon muscles and sinews to perform the strokes of delicate deflexion which the lissom Hindu prince brought off so deftly.

In Australian tennis, the number of backhand shots hit with firm-wristed severity has increased substantially since Donald Budge slammed them over the net here a few years ago.

## American League Attendance Mark Exceeds Records

CHICAGO (AP)—The American League's season attendance record was broken this year, when 5,433,791 paid spectators passed through the turnstiles, President William Harridge has announced.

This figure, Harridge pointed out, surpassed the 1939 aggregate by 1,163,189 and was 1,078,352 better than the record set in 1924. Every club showed a gain in attendance.

Night games attracted 634,223, an average of 18,121 per contest. The Chicago White Sox proved to be the best night ball town, drawing an average of 30,680 to seven games, Cleveland was close behind with a 30,159 average.

Detroit alone drew more than a million, its total being 1,112,693. Total figures of the other seven clubs follow: New York, 988,975; Cleveland, 902,576; Boston, 716,234; Chicago, 660,336; Philadelphia, 432,145; Washington, 381,241; St. Louis, 239,591.

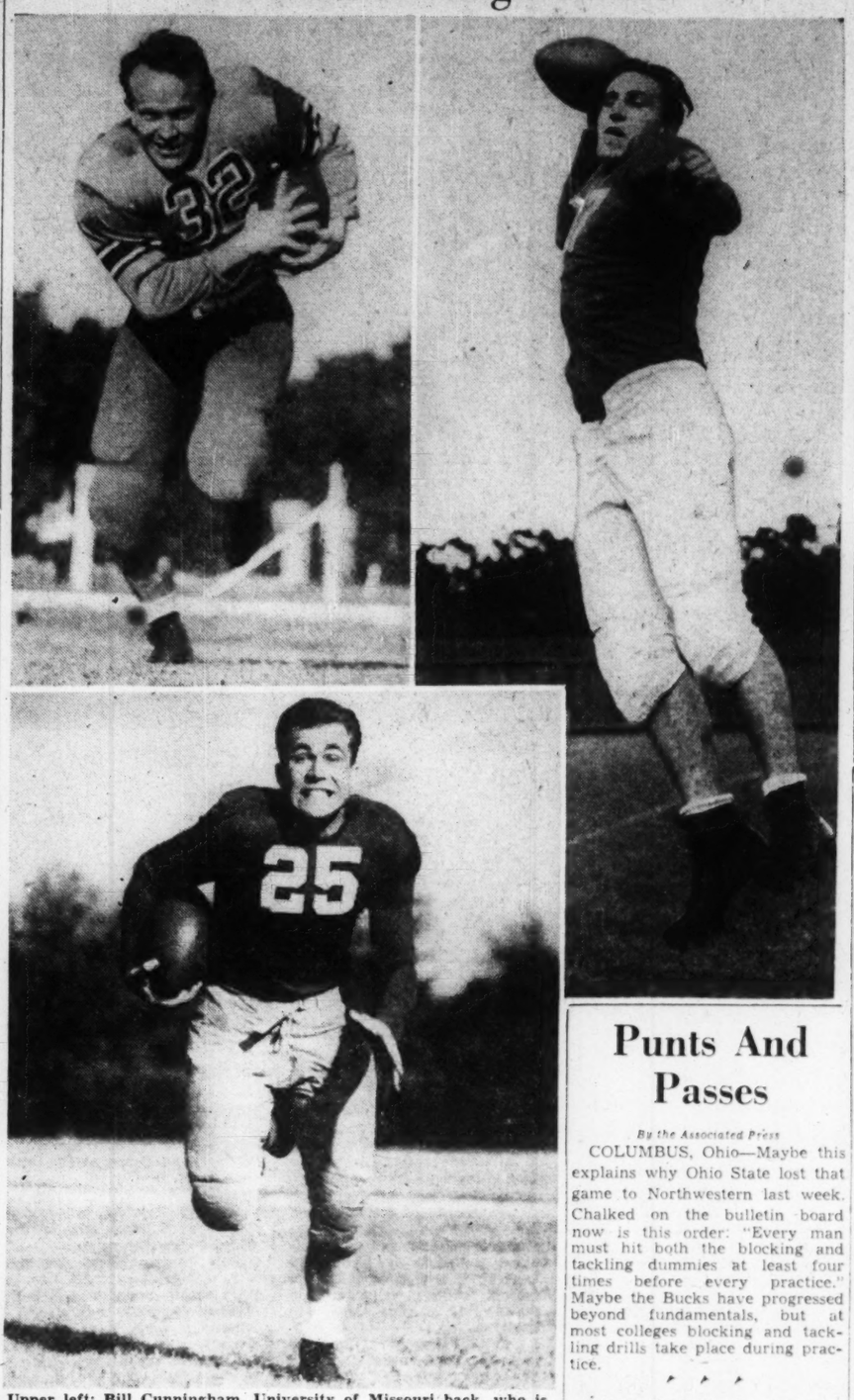
## Baker Accepts 1941 Contract With Detroit

DETROIT (AP)—Del Baker, manager of the Detroit Tigers, signed a contract to pilot the American League champions in 1941.

Salary terms were not disclosed, but Baker, it was announced, received a "substantial raise." The quiet-spoken manager and owner Walter O. Briggs had come to terms during the World Series.

Baker, who also was given an automobile by Briggs, said he would leave soon on a business trip to the west coast.

## *Sectional Scoring Leaders*



Upper left: Bill Cunningham, University of Missouri back, who is leading the Big Six with 21 points. Upper right: Pete Kmetovic of Stanford, tied with Jim Kisselburgh of Oregon State and Bob Robertson of Southern California with 18 points. Lower: Paul Spencer, Alabama ace, who heads the Southeastern Conference with 36 points.

## Harmon Talk Tires Illini

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 15 (AP)—The football faithful of the University of Illinois are getting just a bit weary of all this talk about "another Red Grange."

They'd like it understood for once and all that there was only one "No. 77" and that there will never be another.

**Answer to Comparison**

Michigan's swivel-hipped Tommy Harmon, who meets the Illini Saturday at Ann Arbor, is the latest to be tagged "another Grange" and the Illinois backers who saw the original gallop through weak and strong opposition 15 years ago don't like it a bit.

But the Illinois coaches doubtless are tickled by all these comparisons. An inspired Illinois eleven handed Michigan a stunning defeat last season, Bob Zuppke's boys smearing Harmon all over the field with a frenzied zeal. That was their answer to the comparisons to their grid hero.

The inspiration for that brilliant afternoon's work came from the sports writers, Doug Mills, backfield coach under Zuppke recently revealed.

"The sports writers set up a better defense against Harmon and Michigan than we ever could have," Mills told a luncheon group in Chicago. "They kept writing that Harmon was going to avenge those field days Grange used to have at Michigan's expense.

"That was just like waving a red flag at a bull. Illinois people don't want any comparisons with Grange made at all. So the boys read the newspapers and that was about all they needed to do to be ready for Harmon and his mates."

**May be Different**

Possibly it will be a different story this year, even though Illinois, rated off its two games already played, appears considerably stronger than in 1939.

Michigan naturally will be favored to win this one on its home grounds and Harmon himself figures to do much better than he did against the Illini last fall.

California, Michigan State, and Harvard gave up 10 touchdowns to this driving, slashing power runner. If he sticks anywhere near this pace Saturday it will again take all the defensive finesse and zeal the Illini can muster to halter him.

## Meeting Postponed

EDMONTON, Alta. (CP)—The 1940 annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada has been postponed indefinitely because "of the present international situation," John Leslie, honorary secretary, announced here.

The announcement added that "if any matter of real importance to the Union should arise or if it appears that there is a real necessity for an annual meeting, one can always be called early next year, or any time the necessity becomes apparent on six weeks' notice."

## Hornets Get Lesieur

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — The Pittsburgh Hockey Hornets have obtained Art Lesieur, 220-pound defense man, from the Providence Reds in a straight trade for Babe Tapin, who plays defense and on the line. Lesieur has captained the Reds for several seasons.

## *What Will Happen Next?*

Wide World

NEW YORK—Heretofore Alice Marble has been limited to singing engagements and guest appearances on the radio. Last Friday the tennis champion added football broadcasting to her other accomplishments as she signed a contract to become staff sports announcer for WNEW. The star of the center court at Wimbledon and the Forest Hills Stadium began her career as a sports announcer with a program devoted largely to predictions of the college gridiron games.

## Punts And Passes

*By the Associated Press*

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Maybe this explains why Ohio State lost that game to Northwestern last week. Chalked on the bulletin board now is this order: "Every man must hit both the blocking and tackling dummies at least four times before every practice." Maybe the Bucks have progressed beyond fundamentals, but at most colleges blocking and tackling drills take place during practice.

* * *

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Capt. Bill Wood, Army's coach, will present his third backfield combination in three games when the Cadets play Harvard Saturday. His original plan was to have Hank Mazur, flashy sophomore triple threat; Johnny Hatch and Jere Maupin work together, but injuries have wrecked this idea. Mazur is due to make his first start this week with Dick Hennessy, Herschel Jarrell and Ernie White. Hatch and Maupin are laid up, but may be able to see some action against Harvard.

* * *

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—Wonder what football scouts talk about when they meet in the line of duty? Well, here's a report Backfield Coach Chuck Jaskwich of Mississippi brought back from the Louisiana State-Holy Cross game. A Carnegie Tech scout warned him, "You boys had really better get loaded for bear. Duquesne has a real football team. They're far better than Tech and Pittsburgh."

* * *

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Bo McMillin of Indiana, one of the most accomplished weepers in college coaching ranks, is putting a cheerful note into his remarks after the Hoosiers have suffered two straight losses—but it's not very cheerful. Says McMillin, "I still believe we're going to win a game."

* * *

NEW YORK — Because Capt. Frank Gnup, Manhattan's best defensive back, is nursing a knee, the Jaspers will present a scrambled lineup against Detroit Friday. Gnup won't be able to throw an effective block, but he still can tackle. So he'll play center on the offense and quarterback on defense. When he goes into the line, John Gaynor will move over to left tackle, and Fraser Donlan will take over the blocking job.

* * *

NOTRE DAME, Ind.—Carnegie Tech's football fortunes are supposed to have been dropping for the past two seasons, and Notre Dame supporters are hoping they've fallen far enough to offset the so-called "first year coach" handicap. The Irish beat the Techmen, 7-0 and 7-6 in their last two meetings, but Tech has a new coach this season. Of the 11 defeats suffered by Notre Dame in six years, five have been inflicted by coaches serving their first terms at rival colleges.

* * *

ST. LOUIS—It's customary for football scouts—who once had to buy tickets and sit in the stands—to get a pass for the press box at football games now. But Washington University gave Bill Williams, Drake's Athletic Director, a better break. He served as field judge in the Washington-Washburn game last Saturday.

## Ivy Leaguers Comment With Ogden Miller

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The "Ivy League" colleges, led by Yale, seem ready to stick to their amateur status in football, no matter what becomes of the sport in general.

Declaring "big time football doesn't increase the educational stature of any institution," Ogden D. Miller, the Yale Athletic Council Chairman, set off a blast at a football writers' luncheon here yesterday. Most eastern college representatives shrugged off the touchy subject with "no comment."

But from "Ivy League" leaders came enough carefully-chosen words to show the "cradle of American football" is pretty tired of ballyhoo, imported players, high-powered intersectional games and all the attendant disturbances.

**Subject Not New**

Christian Gauss, Chairman of Princeton's Athletic Council, wouldn't say anything directly, but he hinted the subject was not entirely new at Princeton. The subject already is being considered by Princeton's council, he explained, and no statement will be made until its study is completed.

Dartmouth's Bill McCarter urged the "Ivy" members to band together for the greater glory of deemphasized football.

Said McCarter, "If the original backers of the college game hold together in competition, they can do more for intercollegiate football than any sectional or national organization."

**Critical Stage**

That was just about what Miller said Yale was aiming to do at a time when "College athletics and even school athletics are at a critical stage."

Yale, he explained, plans to carry on with material that comes its way naturally, taking lean seasons with fat ones, retrenching financially if necessary.

"Yale feels that athletes who need help should be treated neither better nor worse than non-athletes," Miller said. "That does not give us any holier-than-thou complex. We hold to it because in 240 years we have found that it best furthers the real purpose of the university."

**Playing for Fun**

Miller's statement that "Those who nurture the golden hope of continued high revenues in the future are, I fear, headed for trouble," found friendly ears at Pittsburgh, a recently reformed "big time" college.

Said Pitt's Chancellor, Dr. John G. Bowman, "There will not necessarily be a falling off of interest in a sport in which the crowds have so deeply rooted instincts. People are going to keep on enjoying football, if they feel the boys are playing for fun, rather than for money."

## College Football Fumble Rule Eliminates Thrills

**By Web Morse**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

These are days of forward progress, whether it be industry, mode of living, war, or football. College football, particularly in the East, has stubbornly refused to confess to certain weaknesses for reasons it would hardly dare to admit.

Professional football is an admitted enemy to the college game. The colleges, and particularly the bigger ones, have steadfastly refused to recognize the professionals as a going concern. They refuse to consider the threat of the professional game and deliberately cling to an independence, in certain rules of play, that more than delights the professionals.

"Let the rules alone," has long been an adopted cry of the colleges and the professionals hope they continue to adhere to that cry. The business of promoting professional football is to provide spectators with as thrilling a game as possible. Good showmanship is good salesmanship in their code. They have taken the college rules, but they have made a few changes and added new zest.

**Refuse Any Credit**

No one can honestly complain at the changes from the college rules to the rules permitting more freedom in the professional game. Some of the present college rules are secretly admitted to be in need of alteration, but the proud and haughty college authorities stick to their grounds rather than chance the thought that they might be admitting the professional game a better one.

Of course the time is coming when the present college rules committee will have to make certain changes or bow before the revolution of modern thought. The professional game is reaching a sounder financial basis each year and eventually the colleges will have to smarten up their game in self-defense.

There is one rule, however, that should be brought back regardless of the professional game. A great thrill has been eliminated and many of the most spectacular crowd pleasing occurrences of past history are no longer possible for a supposed reason which, in itself, is a disgrace to the game.

**Against Small College**

It is hard to believe that the influence of the big college would legislate against the small college, but authoritative sources assure us that such a situation really exists. Most of us football fans are not too modern to remember the days when fumbles broke open a game as wide as the ocean.

Today a fumble means little more than possible loss of ball. The team on defense can recover, but cannot advance it beyond the point of recovery. No more do we see whole stadiums rise in an uproar as some player recovers a fumble and streaks for the opposing goal being wildly chased.

Historical accounts of football in the past tell many great stories of such occurrences and names such as Sam White of Princeton and Ducky Pond, the present Yale coach, have become immortalized in football because they scooped up loose footballs and changed the entire complexion of a game.

There are surface reasons that colleges can offer for their present aversion to permitting loose balls to be turned into touchdowns by alert recoveries, but the reason we hear as being the real reason is below their dignity. It infers a definite legislation in favor of one faction and against another.

According to my report the major colleges, or shall we restate that in deference to some and say, certain of the major colleges with the necessary influence, wiped out the fumble rule of old simply to eliminate one more chance the small college had to upset the big fellow.

There have been occasions when the little fellow has a legitimately good little eleven and while having a grand day against a good big fellow, has recovered a fumble and raced to the deciding touchdown. It was a thrilling spectacle, but not one that was wanted by certain influential factions, so it was stricken from the rules.

**Need More Roaring**

The ball should be as free as the air when it pops out of the arms of the offensive team and the penalty should be as severe as the defending team can make it—not the rules. It will turn many a game into an uproar and a little more roaring in some of these old college stadiums would awaken rapidly drowsing interest, and any such awakenings are getting more important.

The professionals will change any rule in the book tomorrow to make a better game for the spectator and the colleges should do likewise, whether it is their own discovery or the discovery of the professional. The restoration of the fumble rule might give the poor guard or tackle another slim chance to enter the scoring, which recalls the story of the back who was in love.

He received the ball and stood still, this thoughts elsewhere. He saw the opposing guard charging him and still far away in thought, handed him the ball. The guard had never had the ball before, did not know what to do with it, so handed it back. The back saw the field judge down the field and threw the ball to him. The field judge caught it and ran for the goal line. The referee chased him and asked, "What did you do that for?" The field judge, bewildered at his own amazing action said sheepishly, "I played three years for So-and-So and never got a pass in the clear before. I couldn't help it."

## Cornell Top Ranking Team In Associated Press Poll

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Cornell football team, which has rolled up 79 points in its first two games, rolled up 1,396 points today to take first place in the first Associated Press gridiron ranking poll of the 1940 season.

The polished and powerful Ithacans, operating with 10 of last year's regulars and almost all of last year's reserves, drew 90 votes for No. 1 team out of a total of 156 ballots. That gave them a 381-point margin over Texas A. and M., the team which topped the final poll in 1939 and so far, with line-busting John Kimbrough working as well as ever, has won all its games.

**Michigan Nosed Out**

The Aggies, with 25 first-place nominations and 1,015 points, barely nosed out Michigan and Tommy Harmon, with 26 and 1,004. The next four teams also were given front rank on various ballots. Northwestern, upset conqueror of Ohio State, got only one of these, but had sufficient supplementary support for 898 points and fourth place.

Fifth went to Tennessee, matched with Alabama in the game of the week, 7 first-place votes and 772 points; sixth to Notre Dame, 5 and 753, and seventh to Minnesota, 2 and 630.

The first 10 was completed by Boston College, so far unbeaten and untied in its second year under Frank Leahy, 449; Pennsylvania, which wrote a new, if unpleasant, chapter into Yale football history with that 50-7 triumph last Saturday, 354; and Stanford, which under Clark Shaughnessy, in his first year away from Chicago, is the only all-winning Pacific Coast team, 267.

**Easy Assignment**

Of these leaders, only B. C. has an easy assignment Saturday, against Idaho.

Cornell's rating will rise or fall upon its showing against Syracuse, which snapped back to life against New York U. last week end. Texas A. and M. plays Texas Christian in the Southwest Conference, where every game is a battle; Northwestern takes on Wisconsin and its fine fullback, George Paskvan; Tennessee, as mentioned, meets Alabama; Notre Dame faces always-stubborn Carnegie Tech; Minnesota must watch out for a boomerang in playing Ohio State; Penn goes against Princeton, beaten but not to be underestimated, and Stanford meets Washington State in a game that may be decisive in the coast conference race.

The rankings (points figured on 10-9-8-7-6-, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses):

**First Ten**

1—Cornell (90), 1,396.
2—Texas A. and M. (25), 1,015.
3—Michigan (26), 1,004.
4—Northwestern (1), 898.
5—Tennessee (1), 772.
6—Notre Dame (3), 753.
7—Minnesota (2), 630.
8—Boston College, 449.
9—Pennsylvania, 354.
10—Stanford, 267.

**Second Ten**

11—Fordham, 195.
12—Clemson, 160.
13—Mississippi, 134.
14—Texas, 99.
15—Ohio State, 92.
16—Washington, 72.
17—Southern California, 34.
18—Oregon State, 32.
19—Washington State, 23.
20—Iowa, 22.

**Also Ran**

Alabama, 17 points; Nebraska, 16; Georgetown and Southern Methodist, 14 each; Rice and North Carolina, 12 each; Duquesne, 8; Holy Cross and Navy, 6 each; Virginia and Michigan State, 2 each; Villanova, 1.

## Browns Draft Estalella

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Roberto Estalella, 27-year-old outfielder who formerly played with the Washington Senators, has been drafted by the Browns from Minneapolis, where he batted .342 and was one of the leading sluggers this past season.

Confirmation of the Browns' drafting of the Cuban player was received from Commissioner Landis' office. The choice was made by the Browns Oct. 2, the day after other clubs announced their selections.

Estalella, a right-handed batter, was second in three slugging departments in the American Association—in home runs with 32, in runs batted in with 121 and in total bases with 323.

## Mason Signed

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Charley Mason, high-scoring right wing with the Cleveland Barons of the American Professional Hockey League, is signed by the Buffalo club of the same circuit.

Mason, who turned pro five years ago when he joined the National League New York Rangers, will report Wednesday when Buffalo begins training at Niagara Falls, Ont.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Five Years Ago**

National Hockey League directors disbanded St. Louis Club, formerly Ottawa, and posted $40,000 to repay owners.

## Canadiens Drill Under Watchful Eyes of Irvin

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Oct. 15 (CP)—The "old guard" of Montreal Canadiens came to town yesterday, swinging into their first turn on the ice under the watchful eye of Coach Dick Irvin shortly after a drill involving the rookie pros and amateurs seeking places with the National Hockey League Club.

Canadiens were drilled in two separate groups, with the rookie players scrimmaging for an hour.

Irvin, who came to Canadiens this season after having good success with Toronto Maple Leafs for a number of seasons, showed enthusiasm when he said that "Toe Blake and Murph Chamberlain were the first on and the last off the ice."

Irvin and Business Manager Frank Patrick, former manager of Boston Bruins, reported that at least six of the amateurs in camp appear ready for the major league. They are Conny Tudin, last year with Lachine Rapides in the Provincial League, Tony Graboski of Sydney (N S.) Millionaires, Ken Reardon, an Edmonton junior last season, Elmer Lach of Moose Jaw, Sask., Joe Benoit of Trail, B. C., and Johnny Quilty of Ottawa.

## Keating Sold to Bisons

SAINT JOHN, N. B. (CP)—Jackie Keating, former Saint John amateur hockeyist who played for Syracuse Stars in the International-American Hockey League last season, has been sold to the Buffalo Bisons of the newly-named American Hockey League. Keating was advised Bisons had bought his contract from the Stars.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE
ENGLAND
LONDON
The Linden Restaurant
44, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON 1/9
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 2/6
Afternoon Teas a Specialité
Parties Catered for
Snack Bar and Restaurant opened until 11 P. M.
Sundays included.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

# They Are Making Music in English Villages

Parents—Teachers
Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Violins and 'Cellos Are Somehow Produced, As Villagers Meet in an Old-Time Spirit

### In Devon You May Find It—A Rural Education Movement Close to the People

By F. G. Thomas, M. A.
Exeter, Devonshire

Music making seems to have passed from the English villages during the nineteenth century. The countryman moved to the new towns where life was strange and new and hard; and the songs of the country sounded odd in this world of machines and streets. There was little time and less spirit for the gaiety of the country tune.

The village also was affected. The "new fangled" organ now played in the church where previously the village orchestra had played for the services. In modern days, "music and dancing" in the village inn has been forbidden by the police. So the last stronghold of English folk music is barred.

But village music is not completely destroyed. Tradition dies hard, and here and there people dance in the barn accompanied by a fiddler playing traditional tunes. I have heard a gipsy at his wedding rhyme a ballad to "Liverpool" tune. And I have feasted at a Dorset farm wedding where the old folk, in the interval of jazz, danced the "broom dance" with a vigor and suggestiveness that "schools" of folk dance would never acknowledge. These things are rare, however, and only those who know their countryside intimately will know where to find them.

**Belongs To the Village**

Music belongs to the village. It is "native" and "proper" not like these "new-fangled lectures" and discussions. So the revival of village music in England and Wales has good foundations. It has roots in the social traditions of the village; and—unlike the revival of folk dance—it springs from some need of our town times.

Many rivulets make a stream; and it would be difficult to describe briefly the social forces of our day which have led to this revival, and misleading to associate this new music-making with any one cause or person or organization.

The important thing is that here is an ancient pleasure again alive and fighting vigorously for recognition in the welter of lectures, broadcasts, whist drives, and dances, drama meetings and lectures which compete for the time and money of the villager.

How is the orchestra started? A music tutor—provided by The Rural Music School, or, as in Devon, by the University at Exeter—goes to a village and tries to find someone who can play a violin or someone who is interested even though they cannot play at all. A tutor may fail in several villages before coming across one that can produce a dozen people willing to try. Most of them will not know a note of music.

The next problem is to provide violins—usually supplied on the hire-purchase system with the sponsoring organization safeguarding the student against any exploitation. If the group is to become an orchestra violas and 'cellos are necessary, and these are more expensive; a viola will cost about twice as much as a violin and a 'cello perhaps four times as much, and village people have very little money to spend. Sometimes the manor house or the vicarage can produce someone willing to join the group who may be persuaded to buy the more expensive instrument; or there may be an old 'cello in the village which can be brought into use again.

So, with or without the 'cellos, the group meets for the first time. It is usually a young group anxious to learn but a little doubtful whether it is possible. They must all start from "scratch."

What happens after that is a long story of patient tuition, of real effort and hard work by the students. Recently I visited one such group in North Devon. It was dusk when I arrived in the village.

**Typical Village Group**

"Where's the school," I asked. "You'll find it at the north-east corner of the square," I was told, a little difficult to find at that hour (because of the blackout). The third corner proved to be right!

In the schoolroom I found a typical village group of youths and girls, a farmer and one or two older people. They had been meeting for a year and were playing simple pieces in two or three parts. No one was wealthy in that group, but there was a 'cello dating from the days of the church orchestra and brought to light in this strange generation. Another boy, a farm hand, had actually made his own violin, a remarkable effort. Others were paying weekly for their instruments. For two hours this group worked together, learning and gaining in skills and becoming sensitive to the nuance of a simple musical phrase.

There is no exception. There are twenty such groups in the County of Devon alone where the Extension Department of the University College is sponsoring this work. In one small town the members have built themselves a "music studio" out of an old loft. In many a by-lane, winter and summer, you will see these people walking and riding to class, carrying their violins and braving the scoffing of the village—no light matter. Only harvest seems to interrupt these meetings.

**Appreciation A Secret**

Why is it that these groups thrive in all weathers and crises? Obviously there is enthusiasm for music; but that answer is inadequate because these people in the first difficult days are, apparently, merely learning technical things like the notes of music on the printed page and the instrument.

The answer is in the class itself. First, an enthusiastic and skilled teacher will keep the learning process always related to the appreciation of music; so that the first plucking of a string is a lesson in finger dexterity, pitch, tone, and, at the same time, a beginning of appreciation by encouraging the student to listen and to hear the quality of a note and its overtones. This perspective is of importance.

**No Mere 'Passengers'**

Other reasons follow. There can be no "passengers" in these groups, as may easily be the case, say, in lectures. Everyone must have an instrument and work hard. Slackness is apparent immediately in the playing of a wrong note or the wrong pitch. Quickly the slackers fall away and the group settles down as a team.

Thus the enthusiasm of these classes is based on the understanding of music through growing skills. The first plucked note is exciting; then the bowed note, the phrase, and so on to unison playing; broadening, by the end of the first term, to simplest harmonies. Gradually skills grow and the group is able, very simply, to "orchestrate the printed page." These joys of creative effort are personal and precious to each member of the group; that is why they will not readily give up the class.

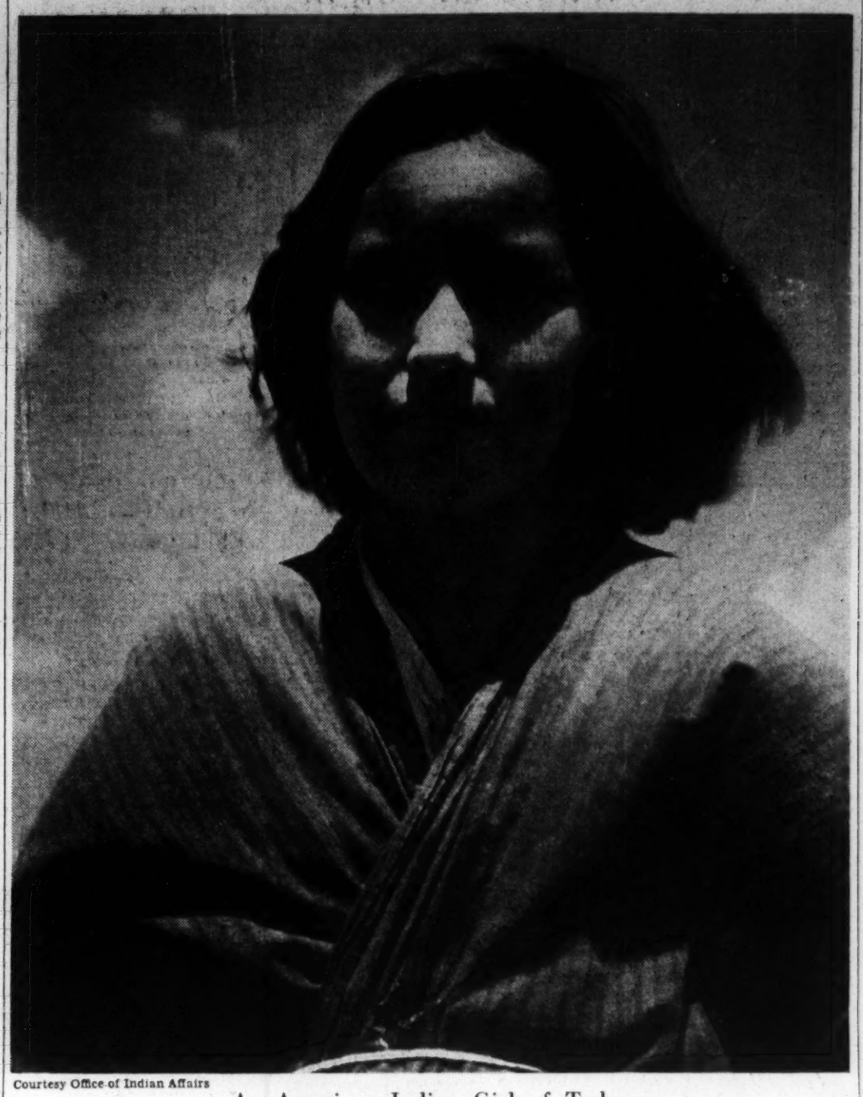
Very often at the end of a year or so, the group will be invited to play at some village fete or service and not unnaturally they are anxious to do so. Their friends are pleased for many mixed reasons—and say nice things to them. But these plaudits of friends are dangerous for the group which lacks any standard of playing with which to compare their own. Broadcast music does not fill this gap; it is too removed from the village group. They need to see and hear someone playing music they can understand. Unless some means of introducing standards of work to the groups is provided there is a grave danger that this music-making will, like some other forms of music, suffer from self-satisfaction, due to any real sense of standards.

**Musical Tours**

Sometimes this need is met by bringing the groups together to play under a different conductor who can help with advice and inspire by his leadership. Or, as in Devon during the past winter, musical tours may be arranged of string players, the music being introduced to the audience by comments of one of the players. This is a beginning. Weekend and day-schools may help. But the supply of first class music experienced first-hand is a necessary corollary of this work.

It would be rash to forecast the future of this work these days, but there is great hope in this enthusiasm and the villagers' good sense of humor; they can laugh at one another and at each other. Already they tell stories of Mrs. Y. who pretends to read music but really plays, traditional fashion, by ear; or Mr. Z. who, it is said, when offered a clearer view of the conductor by his neighbor replied: "That's all right, my dear, don't you bother, I saw him last week."

Apocryphal perhaps, but as long as they keep this sense of perspective, they may make good music.



Courtesy Office of Indian Affairs

### An American Indian Girl of Today

If you went to the Progressive Education Association convention last February in Chicago, and wandered in delight through the spacious exhibit staged by the education section of the Office of Indian Affairs, you probably saw the large photograph of this modern Indian girl of the Reservations. The exhibit itself depicted the Federal Government's Education work with the Reservation Indians, in teaching home arts and crafts, agriculture, conservation, and so forth. It also, through pictures and other means, introduced the modern Indian as he or she really is.

There were two Navajo squaws there, helping with the exhibit, demonstrating craft work, making Indian pottery and weaving at a large loom. They were clothed in long simple dark garments, bound in at the waist, with moccasins on their feet, and they spoke no English. When resting, they frequently wandered around in the Indian exhibit, shyly preferring to remain among familiar objects rather than to look at other exhibits in the great hall.

One day they stood long before this photograph. Did they know her personally, one wondered? Were they proud that this Indian girl with the windblown hair and the straightforward clear-eyed look should be chosen to help teach her white brothers and sisters at the Convention to admire the real Indian of today and not think of the native American in terms of some unreal Minnehaha of the white man's romancing?

But the two Navajo squaws went on talking about her in their native language; and their sister of the white race, standing hopefully near, received shy friendly smiles from them, but no hint of what they thought, much as she would have loved to compare notes with them concerning their lovely Indian sister.

## Through the Editor's Window

### Hobnobbing With the Great

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The flood of new books knows no cessation. Among so many, there is always at hand abundance. Anne Lindbergh, Osa Johnson, Robert Nathan have filled hours with delight. Satisfying is the long "moment" spent in Lin Yutang's Peking. Yet, even such mental fare is the richer for the addition at intervals of one of the great ones of an earlier day. A continuous rereading of the older classics is conversance with the literary Great. We submit it for consideration in your winter reading program.

I am one of those who is always rereading some old favorite. Just now it is one of the Leatherstocking tales, come to life through a recent revisiting of Otsego Lake, the lovely "Glimmerglass" at Cooperstown, N. Y. Before that it was "Emma," inspired really by a yearning to reread "Pride and Prejudice" which resulted from seeing the movie; but with "Pride and Prejudice" so often reread anyway, another Jane Austen seemed only fair.

* * *

However, the "classics" really need no such excuse for coming down off the shelves for a rereading. Verily, their reward is with them.

Well do I remember one blustery winter in which I reread four great ones. There were terrific blizzards that year and fierce temperatures, and the faculty club in which I was living seemed to believe that plain living induced high thinking. Wrapped in rugs to keep warm I lived with "David Copperfield," "Great Expectations," "Henry Esmond" and "Vanity Fair." And to this day, those evenings stand head and shoulders above their fellows. Then, at the time of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, I suddenly felt the need of rereading "Pilgrim's Progress." It was the first time in years; and oh, how it helped!

* * *

A friend of mine confessed to me once that he always kept a Sir Walter Scott going. His work is international finance, and he isn't a Scotsman, but he reads one volume after the other. Another friend tells me he is always rereading some one of Shakespeare's plays. A neighbor of mine who has spent the greater portion of the past two years confined to her bed has along with choice modern books been rereading the whole of Dickens. Another friend regularly reads one Dickens novel each winter. Looking up a quotation the other evening, I got started rereading Tennyson's "Passing of Arthur," and found myself so hungry for its special beauty of thought and form that, abandoning all other plans, I thereupon reread the whole of the "Idylls of the King," and rose, deeply refreshed.

Try a really good favorite of childhood someday. "Heidi" is worth repeating any time—in fact should not be missed for long, ever. And for a delightful experience (if you haven't been doing it anyway with some child) reread the whole of Mother Goose. The age-old rhymes with their strong, homely flavor are quite an experience, when come at as an adult. The play on events is clearer; the evident folk origins—their implications doubtless missed when you were a child—are intensely interesting. Probably (unless you were a boy, and perhaps even then) you read and reread "Little Women" and "Jo's Boys." But if you will reread them as an adult (whether you are a man or a woman), entirely new beauties light up in them due to your adult interest in home and family, in parent-and-child relationships.

* * *

If you are like most of us you read "the classics"—the real literary giants—when you were a child, even though most of them were originally written for an adult public; so you really missed a lot in them that is now worth returning to claim. At 12 I could be found curled up almost anywhere poring over the hard times of Little Dorrit, weeping over the loss of Uncas, begging to sit up a little longer with young Davey Balfour and his friend Alan Breck. And being exceedingly young for "Vanity Fair" I waxed most intolerant of Becky Sharp. Indeed it was not until I reread Thackeray's great masterpiece as an adult, that I knew the joy of sincere compassion for the wayward and brilliant Becky, seeing how much she had needed greater love and more understanding guidance through her childhood—and realized how the books that civilization is unwilling to let pass into oblivion are indeed always modern in a very real sense.

* * *

Style, too, in the great books becomes a deep delight. Years ago when you read these volumes for school "book reports" (a dreadful form of pedagogy!) you thought nothing of literary style. "Great Expectations" shows masterly power of expression, you find; passages in "The Mill on the Floss" are superb; the "Odyssey" and "Iliad" in good translations become purveyors of a rhythmic Greek clarity that helps you the more to appreciate the Parthenon. As for "Alice in Wonderland," this volume seems more delicious, even, with every rereading, its humor gained through a delicate satire of form and content that few children are literary enough to analyze even though they may enjoy.

The best of the modern books are stimulating. It is fun to have them to talk about to one's friends, and to see how one's own age is mirrored in its literature. But the "classics" are giants among most of them. They have stood the test of change, the counter-attraction of novelty—and won. They are the stability of our literary times, the strength of our book foundation. Through them we deepen our good taste. Rereading them is like standing on the threshold of the years with the Literary Great, and learning from them what values are lasting.

A Tuesday Column

## Freedom in State Universities

My faith in an educated citizenship leads me to feel that state universities can stay close to people and serve their needs without surrendering their freedom or the other factors that make them real universities. Furthermore, I believe that it is relatively easy to convince the masses of educated people that freedom is essential to learning and to service of the highest type. The few munificent donors who support endowed institutions do not necessarily possess a keener appreciation of the values of freedom than do the many taxpayers. If a democratic society understands that it needs scholarship, research, good teaching, and an academic freedom that will foster these pursuits, then I believe that intelligent people will provide for these functions in tax-supported institutions.

—From the Inaugural Address of President Homer P. Rainey, University of Texas.

## Take Hold of Each Sentence Firmly by Its Verb

### Give It a Good Shake Until the Subject Falls Out Then You Can Make It Mind You as It Should

**Help Yourself to Easy English—2**
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In every sentence we use a verb. Why? Because we are expressing activity. The word that expresses this activity is the verb.

**Always Find the Verb First**

Note that each word in *italics* is a verb. Why? Because it expresses activity.

A. A bird *sings* in our garden.
B. Flowers *bloom* there.
C. Beauty *is* there.

In the last sentence the verb *is* seems to express no action. However, *is* means *exists*. Whenever we find *is*, we recognize *is* as a verb meaning *exists*.

**Exercise 1**

Underscore the verbs in these sentences. (Example: In the sentence, "She speaks pleasantly," *speaks* is underlined.)

1. The vine climbs over the porch.
2. The child laughed with the others.
3. Her friends gave her many books.
4. The man fought for his ideals.
5. We followed the directions carefully.

**Then the Subject**

In every sentence, the verb has a subject. Why? Because someone or something does the action that the verb expresses. The person or the thing doing this action is the subject.

**Exercise 2**

What are the subjects in the above sentences—the who or the what doing the action that the verb expresses?

Here is a method to follow in order to find the subject of a sentence easily: First find the verb; then ask who or what is doing the activity expressed by the verb. The answer to this is the subject.

Example: From the station to his home he carries his bag.

First find the verb; it is *carries*. Now ask who or what carries (that is, who or what acts?). Does *station* carry? No; therefore *station* is not the subject. Does *home* carry? No; therefore *home* is not the subject. Does *he* carry? Yes; therefore *he* is the subject.

**Exercise 3**

Underscore the verb and the subject. Example: From his window the boy watched an eagle.

First find the word of action; it is *watched*; therefore *watched* is the verb. Then ask who or what watched; it is *boy*; therefore *boy* is the subject.

1. In the bush we found a bird's nest.
2. Into the village comes the circus.
3. Because of ignorance man suffers.
4. Each morning she gathers flowers for the house.
5. From the tennis court walked the champion.

Conclusion: We have learned that a verb expresses activity and that the subject is someone or something acting.

* * *

**Answers**

Exercise 1: 1—climbs; 2—laughed; 3—gave; 4—fought; 5—followed.

Exercise 2: 1—vine; 2—child; 3—friends; 4—man; 5—we.

Exercise 3: 1—(verb) found, (subject) we; 2—comes, circus; 3—suffers, man; 4—gathers, she; 5—walked, champion.

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## Round Tablers, Do You Read?

**The Youth Round Table**
Meets on Tuesdays

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

To the Youth Round Table:

For years I've been a silent member of The Youth Round Table, and at last I am so strongly impelled that I must become active and express my appreciation of the many interesting meetings that I have "attended"!

Although I grew up with the Monitor in our home and was well acquainted with the Children's and Young Folks' Pages, my awakening to the great value of our International Daily Newspaper did not come until about six years ago. The Education Page was my chief interest, but gradually I became familiar with other feature pages and thus gained information on a wide variety of subjects. The series of articles on the Bible and also on Russia were especially appreciated.

At present we are reading and hearing over the radio many reports on world affairs. The source of each statement must carefully be considered before evaluating it properly, as clear thinking is essential before we can decide what measures or candidates for office to approve or reject. This is our part in the expression of the "Voice of the People."

Recognizing the need for a better background from which to work towards understanding and thinking constructively about current history, I recently adopted a program of study which is proving most helpful. For the past few years my chief historical reading has been from the King James and other versions of the Bible—also other arrangements and a condensation besides interesting commentaries on this "Book of Books." Now, in addition to continuing the Bible study, I have been reading a few pages daily from works of ancient historians and also from H. G. Wells' "Outline of History," as these books are in my own library. Earlier this year and last fall I read John Gunthers' "Inside Asia" and "Inside Europe" which were borrowed from the public library. These had to be read much more rapidly than those used during my daily reading period, but I am grateful to have had the privilege of studying these fine books if only for a few weeks.

History may not exactly repeat itself but it shows how civilizations in all ages have fallen because a false sense of values, including greed, jealousy, hate, lust for power, and luxury had undermined them. Our country was originally founded by people whose high ideals and hard work are an excellent example for those of us who desire to continue the constructive development of this government of, by, and for the people. Let us endeavor to avoid the pitfalls, and to encourage freedom of speech, press, and religion as well as increasing loyalty to the principles of true democracy!

(Miss) E. H. D.

### Need for National Unity In Education

Now, as never before in the history of our country, is there need for national unity in education. Schools and colleges, faced with national defense demands of government, industry, and society, must have a common ground upon which to stand. Much of the responsibility of helping to effect this unity of thought and action rests upon the educational press throughout the United States. All educational forces must gear their programs to our country's call to service. —John W. Studebaker.

## Taking Advantage of College as 'The' Time

### A College Dean Chats With Her Freshmen Girls—6

By E. Olive Davis
Dean of Women, The Principia College
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Elsah, Ill.

Looking forward eagerly to college and even analyzing clearly the real values one can gain from it, does not necessarily mean that one will utilize it to the best advantage. Those who do not have the privilege of attending college almost always feel that their lives would be richer and more successful had they been able to spend four years in self-cultivation in a college atmosphere. Nevertheless, every college observes young people who leave the campus at the end of four years very slightly affected by the wealth of opportunities to which they have been exposed.

It is essential that a student shall see the college years as a unique opportunity for self-improvement. Never again will she be able to devote herself in quite the same whole-hearted way to the betterment of herself. Later years will be filled with the need to earn a living, or make a home. Whatever her occupation, it will involve sharing her time and thought with others. In college her main and important objective should be to improve herself, intellectually, socially, culturally.

**Alert to Need Of Improvement**

Naturally, if one is to improve herself she must be alert, first of all, to see those phases of her thinking which need improvement. The opportunity which college offers of comparing one's own progress with that of other young people her own age is of tremendous value to the girl who wants to learn all that college can teach her. This process of comparison need not involve self-depreciation but should be looked upon simply as a method of finding new and better ways of doing things. These may range all the way from adopting a more becoming hairdress, to learning the most effective way to utilize one's study time, or accepting ideals and standards of conduct in advance of those one brought to college. Readiness to progress in whatever direction one sees as a need, and willingness to expand one's thought and horizon are habits of thought which will bring great good to the student during these important formative years.

**Reservoir Of Riches**

The process of self-improvement which college offers involves not only the opening of one's mind to new points of view but also the storing up of a reservoir of riches against the time when study and intellectual pursuits seem much more difficult of attainment.

Let a girl utilize her college years for acquainting herself with those treasures in poetry and prose which have been denominated as classics. Let her become familiar with the greatest music and art of the past and learn why these masterpieces have endured through the ages. Let her become a student of world civilization and be intelligently informed about the great trends in human thought which produced the Renaissance, the Reformation, the French Revolution, the industrial revolution, the era of economic expansion, or the classical, romantic or realistic movements in literature and art. Let her explore the growth and development of the natural sciences and mathematics and acquaint herself with the theories from which many modern inventions were developed.

**Making Hay**

If the college girl uses her student years to find out what kind of world she lives in, and discovers how it came to be what it is through an intelligent study of its past, she is likely to feel herself better prepared to cope with the problems of today when the time comes for her to leave the campus. The workaday world into which she will presently be launched leaves very little leisure for scholarly study, and it is astonishing how few people find themselves doing after college the reading and study which they once thought essential to their daily program.

There is no implication in the above statement that all intellectual activity will cease for college girls on Commencement day but just a desire to call to their attention that never again will they enjoy such an uninterrupted and golden period for self-enrichment along all lines.

College is essentially the time to take in all that one can hold intellectually, and beyond college lie the joys of giving out, and setting one's theories to work in a world that is sadly in need of intelligent, well-informed, straight-thinking young people.

The dates of the other articles in this series are: Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24, and Oct. 1.

### Youth Congress Defended

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

What are the real facts about the American Youth Congress? Many would like to know. In "American Youth Today," by Leslie Gould (Random House, publishers, 20 E. 57 Street, New York, $2) the whole story of its founding, its difficulties and its achievements, is set forth. While this volume is presented at a time when criticism of the Youth Congress runs high, giving it a somewhat on-the-defensive tone, its method of presentation allowing for a sympathetic interpretation, is factual. Particularly good are the first-hand accounts by young people in the chapter entitled Number One Problem—the problem being of course youth employment. It is a readable book and should be looked into by those interested in young people. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has written a foreword. Mr. Gould is himself one of the young people.


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## Big Financial Problems Face Netherlands

AMSTERDAM — The events which happened in the Netherlands since May 10 haye caused several financial problems. After extension of the war to the Netherlands, the Netherlands government took various measures in the financial field. The chief of these were: 1. Closing of the stock exchange and blockade of loans and credits on collateral of securities; 2. Moratorium for the banks; 3. Introduction of foreign exchange measures.

The purposes of closing of the stock exchange were to prevent unnecessary damage to the public which would be a result of unfounded low prices to be expected in this period.

The bank moratorium aimed for preventing difficulties resulting from withdrawal of balances by the public and thus to avoid hoarding of banknotes. It was ordered that the public was entitled to withdraw monthly three per cent of its bank balances or at least weekly 50 guilders. On May 21 this amount was already doubled. It was the intention of the authorities to make the money traffic normal again as soon as the situation in the Netherlands became clearer so as to make the economic life in this country normal again in the shortest time.

**Redeposit Money**

The withdrawals of bank balances were generally not so large and soon the public brought its money again to the banks and savings institutions. For these reasons and also owing to the large liquidity of the Netherlands banks the bank moratorium was already raised in the beginning of June.

For the re-opening of the stock exchange, not only a normal money traffic, but also an accurate regulation of the transactions and the outstanding money loans, closed before May 10, were necessary.

During June and in the first half of July all measures necessary were taken and on July 15 the Amsterdam stock exchange could open again its doors. Owing to the international character of the Amsterdam stock exchange, re-opening was more difficult than in other countries such as Norway and Denmark, where only local issues are quoted.

As known, the Netherlands public invested millions of guilders in United States shares and the most transactions on the Amsterdam bourse concerned these shares. Transactions did not take place in the original United States shares, but in certificates for these shares, issued by Netherlands "administration offices" which own the original shares and which are registered in the books of the United States companies concerned as share holder.

It is now stipulated that certificates for foreign securities are regarded as Netherlands local issues, so that dealings in certificates are possible.

In the second place large sums are invested in Netherlands Indies rubber, tin, coffee, tea and other companies. Dealings in shares of Netherlands Indies companies, which seat is in that country, are now forbidden. The shares of Netherlands Indies companies which seat is in the Netherlands, are regarded as local issues. In these issues dealings are free. Owing to the fact that since May 10 there was no further contact with the Netherlands Indies, so that no information is available concerning the developments of the Netherlands Indies companies, while also the future political situation in the Far East remains an uncertain factor, many of these companies postponed their dividend payments.

To this decision contributed also the fact that in the most Netherlands offices of these companies the funds available were not large enough for dividend disbursements, while many companies were rather inclined to strengthen their reserve funds.

**Many Shipping Problems**

For the Netherlands shipping companies the situation is also very difficult. Nearly the whole Netherlands merchant fleet sails in some part of the world seas and the shipping companies here have no information at their disposal concerning the vessels. They have to pay a part of the wages of the crews to their families in the Netherlands and also other fixed charges in this country, while income is nil. Moreover, the possibility exists that vessels are sunk or damaged in other parts of the world. All these factors of uncertainty make it very difficult to obtain a good impression of the earning capacity of the companies concerned. The same can be said of nearly all other Netherlands industrial and trading companies.

As long as the war is not ended and the economic situation is not clearer, it is impossible to say how the future development of the whole economic situation in the Netherlands will be and whether adjustments to a new economic system will cause large difficulties.

At re-opening of the Amsterdam stock exchange only four Netherlands government loans were officially quoted. The prices of these loans moved all above the level of May 9, the last bourse session before the war. In all other local bonds and shares dealings were only non-official and prices were not published. The general impression is that for some shares the prices have increased, but the most were only little altered in comparison with the level of May 9.

*Heads Woolen Mills*

Kaiden Kazanjian

### P. J. Torchiana

**Chosen President of the Glenside Mills Corporation, the new company formed to resume operations of the Glenside Woolen Mills of Skaneateles, N. Y., which was closed in 1938. Mr. Torchiana was formerly Vice-President and Sales Manager of Collins & Aikman Corporation.**

## Rise in Cotton Consumption In September Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during September totaled 629,252 bales of lint and 94,395 bales of linters, compared with 654,503 of lint and 85,951 of linters during August this year, and 624,183 of lint of 81,709 of linters during September last year.

Cotton on hand Sept. 30 included:

In consuming establishments, 611,123 bales of lint and 378,244 of linters, compared with 737,962 of lint and 394,487 of linters on Aug. 31 this year, and 868,150 of lint and 378,244 of linters on Sept. 30 last year.

In consuming establishments and at compresses, 10,733,787 bales of lint and 67,087 of linters, compared with 9,120,291 of lint and 71,140 of linters on Aug. 31 this year, and 14,206,343 of lint and 88,433 of linters, on Sept. 30 last year.

(Imports of cotton during September were not available for this report).

Exports of cotton during September totaled 90,555 bales of lint and 2,377 of linters, compared with 64,743 of lint and 4,210 of linters during August this year, and 644,328 of lint and 30,197 of linters during September last year.

Cotton spindles active during September totaled 22,278,204, compared with 22,078,162 during August this year, and 22,231,496 during September last year.

## RCA $15,000,000 Loan at 1½ P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corp. of America announced the company has arranged five-year bank loans amounting to $15,000,000 at 1½ per cent.

The loans, it was pointed out, were coincident with plans for expansion of research and production facilities to speed national defense orders for radio equipment.

A portion of the proceeds will be used to retire $2,000,000 of currently outstanding bank loans which carry a 1¾ per cent interest rate. The interest saving will amount to $5,000 a year.

## Blaw-Knox Co. Gets Cast Armor Order

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Blaw-Knox Company, which through its Union Steel Casting Division has conducted extensive research in the production of cast armor, announced it had received a "substantial" order for cast armor for army tanks.

"While cast armor has been used to some extent abroad, it is a comparatively new development in this country. Because it can be streamlined, cast into irregular shapes and produced rapidly and in quantities, cast armor supplements the use of rolled armor plate," the announcement said.

## Hygrade-Sylvania Votes On Recapitalization Plan

Directors and stockholders of Hygrade - Sylvania Corporation have voted to authorize a plan of recapitalization of the company, subject to the registration statement covering a proposed new issue of 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred becoming effective. The 20-day "waiting period" will expire on Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The proposed offering consists of 85,000 shares of the new preferred, with a par value of $40 per share. The recapitalization plan provides for the retirement, through exchange or by call for redemption, of the 20,927 shares of $6.50 convertible preferred now outstanding.

**Coty Earnings Steady**

NEW YORK (AP)—Coty Inc. and domestic subsidiaries, makers of cosmetics and perfumes, reported September quarter net profit of $234,811, equal to 15 cents a common share, compared with $229,749, or 15 cents, in the 1939 period. Plant is in New York City.

## Index Shows Industrial Output At All-Time High in September

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Stimulated by the anticipated demand for armaments, the production of capital goods continued to score a marked increase in September over previous months and is estimated at a level 20 per cent higher than a year ago, says the Standard Statistics Co. The service's index, based on a compilation of over 50 individual statistical series, reached 113.0 (1926 equals 100), a 15 per cent gain over September, 1939, and exceeding the previous peak made in June, 1929.

**Steel Operations High**

Steel production amounted to 5,895,232 net tons in September and was slightly below the August total of 6,033,037 net tons. Despite this decline, attributed to the smaller number of working days in September, steel activity averaged 90.8 per cent of capacity, against 89.7 per cent in the preceding month, and 72.9 per cent in September, 1939. Pig iron production on an average daily basis approximated 138,000 net tons, compared with 136,700 tons in August and 107,500 tons in September, 1939. Large order backlogs assure continuing high steel operations.

Automobile production last month approximated 285,000 units, a gain of nearly 100,000 over the like month last year. The early introduction of 1941 models was primarily responsible for the big jump as compared with a year ago, but with national buying power expanding and dealers still not adequately stocked with cars, total production during the current quarter is expected to reach a new all-time record for the period.

**Small Gain in Metal Output**

The rapid progress in placing orders for cantonments and other defense construction partially offset the decline in contracts awarded for non-residential and public buildings in September. While that period is normally seasonally lower than August, total contracts are estimated at levels almost 20 per cent above a year ago. Total building contracts this year are expected to be the largest since 1930.

In spite of the importance of nonferrous metals in the armament program, domestic production was somewhat restricted in September by the large quantity of foreign material now being smelted or refined in this country. These foreign supplies do not enter into reported statistics, but they nevertheless utilize a significant proportion of domestic processing capacities.

Another reason for the cautious expansion of operations is the trade's belief that much of the recent heavy buying represents covering of requirements for government contracts and that once these are placed, a contraction of demand may be experienced. As a result although copper sales reached the record breaking total of 255,332 tons in September, there was practically no change in the output. Zinc and lead production advanced over August, while tin deliveries were slightly down.

**Record High Production Probable**

Although government orders for all kinds of clothing and accessories have been heavy, only the woolen industry showed any substantial gain over August. With Government orders now being supplemented by active trade buying, however, a gradually rising trend of textile operations is in prospect in coming months.

In view of the rapid acceleration of government spending for defense purposes, industrial activity will be maintained at high levels for some time ahead. Average production for the current quarter promises to reach the highest levels on record for any three-month period.

The distribution of goods at retail also should make a highly satisfactory showing. National purchasing power is currently close to its previous record high, and further increases are probable as the armament program gathers momentum. Retail trade during the coming holiday season should, therefore, be the best in years—on a physical volume basis, it probably will be the highest on record.

## *The Week in Wall Street*

**By Harold Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

The market last week continued its decline until it had run ten days, then turned slightly up. It still appears to be in a zig-zag upward movement, but that didn't keep stocks from a bit of a tumble last week.

Chief worry appears to have been the Far Eastern situation, with the Street under the impression that the American public may find itself presently engaged in a war with Japan as the business of making and calling bluffs in the Far East gets out of hand and somebody goes too far. There's an opinion in Wall Street that there's an opinion in Washington that, as Hugh Johnson paraphrased it recently in the Satevepost, the Japanese Navy's "no good anyway" and ought to be knocked out of the ocean on general principles. Some notion like this seems to be in circulation in Switzerland also, where dollar currency is being sold at cut prices on the repeated conjecture that this government may soon be in the war, though there is also the possibility that the guess behind the selling of dollars is that Switzerland may be in the war itself soon. That, however, doesn't now seem as likely as a month ago, with the war spreading southeast into the Balkans, and anyway it doesn't seem an impressive explanation of the selling of dollar currency for Swiss francs, now going on.

The recall of American citizens from Tokyo and Shanghai seemed a pretty pointed action, apparently indicating that Washington contemplates giving up the rest of American commercial interests in the Far East in order to fight for the major American interest there, whatever it is. Hence, the only day of real selling during the recent slow-motion ten-days' decline was on Tuesday on the news headlines of this withdrawal. The decision to open the Burma Road appeared to have something to do with it.

It seems unlikely that the business news had much if anything to do with the sell-off, even though the business indices seem temporarily to have stopped rising and to have hit a plateau. It's a very high plateau, a plateau high enough to justify considerably higher stock prices if it were not for the fear of heavier excess profits taxes to come in January when Congress reconvenes, and if it were not for the fear that the present may have its historic analogy with the latter months of 1916, when President Wilson had just been reelected on the platform that he kept us out of war.

**Bill Taken Calmly**

In fact the signing of the excess profits tax bill was taken quite calmly in the Street for two reasons. First, it hits different industries and companies in very different ways. Some, like the machine-tool and airplane manufacturers, will be quite heavily hit by the excess profits clauses, while others like the utilities, won't be hit much if at all by the excess profits taxes but will suffer from having their normal tax jacked up 33 per cent and by the fact that the tax base for calculating excess profits taxes covers only 95 per cent of the 1936-1939 earnings. Some big companies in steel, railroading, oil, and other heavy industries, will get a big exempt base with the allowance of 8 per cent on investment capital.

But the most important thing about the Second Revenue Act of 1940 is that it is so tentative. It may never actually be effective, because Congress may so quickly pass a new and heavier one as soon as it reconvenes.

To return to the business news, the leveling off seems to have come near capacity operations. The steel industry at round 94 per cent can't go much higher even though, to judge by Walter Towers' recent speech on the American Iron & Steel Institute's figures, operations might for a short time at least run over 100 per cent, since the theoretical 100 per cent takes account of repair shut-downs, and is slightly out of date.

Automobile production is expected to boom along the rest of the year round 110,000 cars a week. The railroad equipment people are now getting orders at a rate of round 100,000 freight cars a year, and this is said to be just about all they can turn out now, since some capacity has been abandoned in recent years for lack of orders. Some labor trouble may be in the making in the automobile and aviation industry. Commercial bank loans are expanding again. The machine-tool industry voluntary preference system of orders is in a bit of a snarl because so many buyers have acquired A-1 preference ratings.

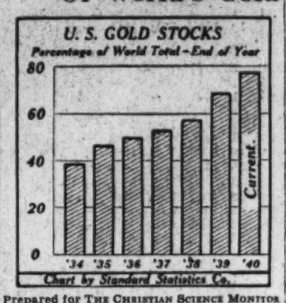
**Commodity News Good**

The commodity news was slightly bullish, but gave no sign of any real upturn. Expert copper and domestic lead were again higher, but no sustained upturn in non-ferrous metals seems likely. The general political pressure seems likely to put a lid on scrap steel prices no matter how the scrap steel people feel about it. Th Far Eastern situation drove silk up to round $2.70 and put rubber to the top of the 18-20c range within which our defense program buying is supposed to be made; but on the other hand the emergency in the Far East had a slightly bullish effect on cotton, while the stopping of the subsidies on wheat and flour to the Far East didn't help wheat.

Incidentally that situation caused some pretty heavy slashes in the price of Japanese bonds, and caused some minus signs to appear against Australian issues. On the other hand a curious and unexplained rise is taking place in German municipal and corporate bonds here, on which no interest is being paid, but not in the Dawes and Young plan bonds, on the latter of which a small payment was made last week. Nobody seems to have any convincing explanation. The Swiss franc continued to rise.

The huge $108,000,000 offering of 3 per cents to the Southern California Edison, plus the big $60,000,000 offering of New York City stock, made the total week's total underwritings about the biggest in a year or two. The first of these was shunned by the insurance companies but sold pretty well just the same; the second went out in a half day. The Federal Reserve Bank here continues to unload government bonds on the market. Why not? The government bond market seems impregnable—as unlikely to go down as the commodity market appears to go up.

## U. S. Holds 78 P. C. Of World's Gold




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**The United States is making rapid progress in accumulating the world's gold. At this time, we hold 78 per cent of all stocks reported by central banks and governments.**

## Argentina, Brazil Negotiate to Help Each Other's Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Negotiations for more trade between Argentina and Brazil, proceeding in Rio de Janerio, spring from market and supply difficulties which have rapidly increased for both countries with the expansion of the blockaded zone of Europe. Neither has sufficient gold reserves to draw on continually to pay for imports from the United States, so, following the example of other Latin republics, they are getting down to inter-American economic realities.

Argentina, so far most favored by balance, sent a mission to the Brazilian capital, to concert an exchange of products, especially exportable surpluses. The Finance Minister, Dr. Federico Pinedo, followed up by airplane, as an indication of the importance attached to the transaction by this country. The negotiations are in accord with principles agreed to at Havana.

By agreeing in advance to a perfect balance of trade, Argentina has tacitly accepted the obligation of purchasing more from Brazil. The northern neighbor has been one of the most constant buyers of Argentine wheat, importation of which is at the root of the bilateral difficulties. Brazil has campaigned for more cereal cultivation at home and even limited the employment of wheat in bread-baking.

Argentina, therefore, was acting wisely to consider smoothing over this difficulty. Shortly before the mission left for Rio de Janeiro it was announced this country would like to buy iron, lumber and rubber and other new produce from Brazil. It will also try to increase its existing acceptance of yerba mate, coffee, tobacco, fruit, cocoa, rice and some classes of textiles.

It is hoped to increase purchases sufficiently to enable Brazil to import all the wheat that it actually requires. By eliminating tapioca and other mixture from bread an additional 200,000 tons of wheat could be placed on the Brazilian market. Argentina could also sell legumes and footwear.

## Scrap Consumption Keeps Increasing

NEW YORK (AP) — September domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap declined to 3,876,000 gross tons from 3,968,000 in August, the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel said.

The contraction was due to the shorter month, the Institute explained. On a daily average basis, consumption increased 9 per cent. In September last year 3,018,000 tons of scrap were melted.

For the first 9 months the Institute estimated consumption at 29,582,000 tons, or 40 per cent greater than 21,154,000 in the comparable 1939 period.

## Bank Loans Expand $42,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by banks in 101 leading cities increased last week by $42,000,000 over the previous week to $4,672,000,000. The Federal Reserve Bank reported this as the second consecutive weekly increase and the 15th week to show an increase during the past 20 weeks.

New York City banks reported an increase of $14,000,000, while Chicago banks had an increase of $10,000,000.

## Poulin Chosen to Head Revenue Collectors Group

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15 (AP)—F. Donald Poulin of Augusta, Me., was elected president of the National Association of Employees of Internal Revenue Collectors here.

D. B. Storck, Des Moines, Iowa, was named Vice-President and A. J. Geniesse, Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors named were J. S. Peterson, Boise, Idaho; E. B. Horgan, Chicago; Stephen Rodi, New Orleans; Miss Mary L. Hughes, Cincinnati, and Oscar W. Ristau, Milwaukee.

**Mutual Investment Fund**

NEW YORK—Report of Mutual Investment Fund, Mutual Management Company, Managers, for the nine months ended September 30, 1940, certified by independent auditors, states that net asset value of the fund on September 30, 1940, after all expenses, reserves and distributions, was $9.11 per share. This compares with $8.68 for period ended June 30, 1940 and $10.70 at December 31, 1939.

## Knudsen Sees Bottlenecks Disappearing

DETROIT (AP) — William S. Knudsen, director of production for the National Defense Council, declared here that "if we all get together and pull for it" no nation can rival the United States in arms production.

"I have been abroad and I know what they can do," he said in a luncheon address before the Detroit Economics Club. "I have seen what they have done and I say that nobody could do what we can do if we all get together and pull for it."

Mr. Knudsen described the defense program as an "all for one affair" in which "everyone should be vitally interested whether they are making bullets or butter."

The defense program, he added, does not mean prosperity because "it is a bill we are all going to have to pay."

Earlier, in a press conference, the former General Motors President said the defense production schedule calls for full equipment for an army of 1,200,000 and heavy equipment for an army of 800,000 by April 1, 1942.

Mr. Knudsen pointed out that "bottlenecks" hindering the manufacture of airplane engines are rapidly being eliminated and that planes, tanks, rifles and other war materials are steadily being delivered.

Mr. Knudsen expressed a hope that rents and other costs could be prevented from increasing "too sharply in these times."

"There have been some extraordinary figures floating around about housing costs," he said. "I get such elaborate figures on its necessity and its cost, and yet I cannot forget that it is pretty much a question of the same worker shifting from one house to another."

He requested local authorities "to see that rents do not spiral because I am afraid of spiralling. It is not necessary and can be very disastrous to the country."

Mr. Knudsen, saying that $8,000,000,000 in defense contracts had been let and that $4,000,000,000 more of war orders will have been placed by late November, lauded manufacturers for their co-operation.

"All we have to do is ask for what we want and have an understanding of it and we get it," he stated. "We can't ask for greater co-operation than that of plants which themselves are unable to do all they would like, but which cheerfully turn over their specifications to others and help them to go ahead."

**Army Orders Cotton Cloth**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Contract awards totaling $6,414,802 for cotton cloth were announced by the War Department. The contracts included: J. P. Stevens and Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., $3,126,110; Reeves Brothers, Inc., New York, $1,221,275; Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C., $1,224,135, and William Whitman Company, Inc., New York, $843,282.

*Re-elected*

### I. Henry Hirsh

**Re-elected President of the New York Cocoa Exchange. Charles H. Butcher was re-elected Vice-President and William J. Kibbe was re-elected Treasurer.**

## Telephone Net In 12 Months $9.78 a Share

NEW YORK (AP) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported for the three months ended Sept. 30 net income of $44,254,664, equal to $2.37 a share on the capital stock, compared with $44,940,616, or $2.40 a share, in the third quarter last year.

For the twelve months ended Sept. 30, net income amounted to $182,791,521, equal to $9.78 a share, against $165,913,502, or $8.88 a share, in the preceding twelve months.

Net income of the Bell System, including the parent company and the principal telephone subsidiaries, for the three months ended Aug. 31 was reported as $46,788,009, equal to $2.38 a share on A. T. & T. stock, against $46,365,259, or $2.35 a share, in the corresponding 1939 period.

For twelve months ended Aug. 31 Bell System net income rose to $213,208,849, or $10.92 a share on the parent company's stock, from $184,606,340, or $9.43 a share, in the previous twelve months.

In the first nine months, the report said, Bell System had a net gain of 647,500 telephones compared with 527,000 in the like period of 1939.

The gain in telephones for the third quarter was 198,500 as compared with 157,000 during the third quarter of 1939.

The number of toll and long distance conversations for the first nine months of 1940 was 7 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1939.

## Pierson Starts Bolivian Tin Supply Talks

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, has started talks with representatives of the Government and mining industry looking toward installing U. S. smelting facilities for Bolivian tin.

Representatives of China are also also in La Paz trying to negotiate agreements with South America's biggest mineral producing country.

Bolivian tin is processed only by Great Britain.

The Mining Bank of Bolivia reported that the "three big men" of the Bolivian tin industry—Simon Patino, Carlos Aramayo and Mauricio Hochshcilo—had not reached any results in their negotiations in New York and Washington because the U. S. was said to be uninterested in the Bolivian proposal to supply 1,000 tons of tin monthly and wanted to buy the entire production for the preparedness program.

The mining bank also announced that Kuo Changli, representative of a Chinese trading company and financial adviser to the Chungking Government, was near an agreement with La Paz interests on a plan to establish an international committee to control world prices and output of wolfram. The body would be similar to the International Tin Committee of London.

A Bolivian wolfram committee in New York, said the bank, might be the basis for the new body as Bolivia is one of the world's main sources of the mineral. The bank said world prices were higher through the help given China against Japan by North American interests as revealed by the recent agreement to buy $25,000,000 Chinese wolfram.

(Wolfram designates the ore from which tungsten, vital ingredient of top-grade steel, is refined.)

**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Oct. 16 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| Union Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Nov. 12 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Nov. 15 |
| Wilder Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |

**Other Massachusetts Savings Banks**

| | |
|---|---|
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Oct. 20 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Nov. 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Nov. 12 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Nov. 15 |

*Diamonds* challenge the highest skill of the world's greatest jewelry craftsmen. The judging of the stones, their cutting, the perfection of the setting, are all so important, that the purchaser is wise who chooses his jeweler carefully before he attempts to choose his jewelry. The Christian Science Monitor endeavors to accept only the advertising of entirely reliable jewelers. Many of these are nationally famous. Some of them offer the services of certified gemologists, and of registered jewel experts. Monitor readers have a good guide to quality in Monitor advertising.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 402,350
1940 volume to date 159,379,565
1939 volume to date 210,110,718

## Stocks Mixed; Late Support Aids Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Leading stocks backed away fractions to more than a point at one time in today's market, but many regained the lost ground in the final hour and tacked on gains.

While minus signs were plentiful at the close, trends were no more than irregular. Specialties, including amusements, were up throughout. Utilities did well.

The list was a bit shaky at the start. Dealings were sluggish until just after mid-day when the turnover expanded and prices hit low marks of the day. There was a subsequent slow-down and somewhat livelier transactions near the finish as the come-back got under way. Transfers were around 500,000 shares.

Traders saw nothing in the news picture to stir their speculative pulse and most kept commitments at a minimum while awaiting further developments in the battle of England, the Balkans, the Far East and domestic politics.

While home business prospects still were to the liking of bullish contingents, even here there was some skepticism as to the ability of corporation profits to outpace mounting taxes.

Stocks giving a fairly good account of themselves included Loew's, Paramount, Pathe, Dow Chemical. U. S. Gypsum, Texas Corp., Southern Pacific, North American, Douglas Aircraft and Crucible Steel common and preferred.

Backward tendencies were displayed by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, International Harvester, General Motors, du Pont, Union Carbide, American Smelting, Socony Vacuum, N. Y. Central, American Can, Air Reduction and Caterpillar Tractor.

In the curb American Gas, N. J. Zinc and Mead Johnson were resistant. Minus signs were posted for American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum and Gulf Oil.

### Bond Market Spotty

Rail loans slid down fractions to more than a point in an irregularly lower bond market today. A few industrial and utility issues managed to hold small gains near the close.

Among corporates trimmed a bit were Southern Railway 4s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Erie 5s of '75, International Telephone 5s and Armour of Delaware 4s of '55.

Fractional gainers included Kansas City Southern 5s, Western Union 5s of '60 and Remington Rand 4¼s of '56.

In the foreign dollar list Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40 added more than a point and Abitibi Paper 5s as much. Buenos Aires 4¾s dropped about 5 on slim turnover and German Government issues dipped.

U. S. Governments improved in skimpy trade.

## London Securities Show Broad Advance

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Strong support for British government bonds spilled over into other sections of the securities market today and prices moved ahead over a broad front.

Institutional demand, backed by public investment buying, lifted the gilt-edged group as much as ½ point.

Iron and steel stocks struck ahead and improvement was noted in the brewery, cement and motor groups. Tobaccos lagged.

Numerous small gains dotted the domestic rail list. Kaffirs where chaanged were a trifle higher. Oils displayed droopy tendencies and scattered selling affected selected mining issues.

Foreign bonds were unchanged.

## Wheat Prices Drift Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—A slackening of buyer interest, induced by an easier tone in securities and reports of increased offerings of actual wheat at Kansas City, permitted wheat prices to drift downward today.

Losses around midsession canceled most of yesterday's gains of ½-⅞ cent before a reaction set in. However, an initial advance had carried December wheat to 85 cents a bushel, the highest price since June. Near the close, the market rallied to within fractions of yesterday's finish. Other grains drifted with wheat.

### Tri-Continental Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Tri-Continental Corporation, an investment company, reported the asset value per share of its common stock was $1.41, on Sept. 30, compared with 49 cents on June 30. Net assets Sept. 30 at market or appraisal value before deducting bank loans and funded debt were $28,351,742, against $26,230,706 on June 30.

### Refined Copper Stocks Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—Refined copper stocks in the domestic market decreased 13,417 tons in September, totaling 185,313 tons at the end of the month against 198,730 tons at the end of August. Blister stocks last month fell 3,827 tons, making the combined decrease in blister and refined stocks 17,239 tons in September.

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 50 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | −1 |
| 52½ | 34⅞ | Acme Steel (3) | 2 | 47¼ | 47 | 47 | |
| 9 | 4¼ | Adams Ex (.15e) | 11 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 16½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | Oct 14 |
| 19½ | 12½ | Addressog (.95e) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Oct 11 |
| 56⅛ | 36½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 17 | 40⅝ | 39½ | 40⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Oct 14 |
| 7 | 4 | Alaska Jun (.60) | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ¼ |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 8 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 4¼ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 4 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 22 | 7 | Alleghany pr pf | 7 | 20 | 19¼ | 19¼ | − ⅛ |
| 26½ | 15½ | Alleg-L Stl (¾e) | 9 | 22½ | 22 | 22⅜ | + ¼ |
| 12⅜ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (1e) | 2 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 182 | 135½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 5 | 167½ | 164¾ | 167½ | +2 |
| 14 | 8½ | Allied Kid (.80) | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | Oct 10 |
| 16¾ | 10 | Allied Mills(¾e) | 6 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 9 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 73⅛ | 55 | Allied Str pf (5) | 5 | 70 | 69⅝ | 70 | Oct 1 |
| 41⅞ | 21⅝ | Allis-Ch M (1e) | 14 | 34⅛ | 34 | 34¼ | |
| 16 | 11 | Alpha Cem (¾e) | 2 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Oct 14 |
| 18 | 9½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Oct 8 |
| 58⅛ | 38½ | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43⅛ | + ¼ |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Am Ag Ch (.90e) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | − ⅛ |
| 75 | 41¾ | Am Airlines | 13 | 60½ | 59¼ | 60½ | +1 |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Bank Note | 3 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| 9⅜ | 5½ | Am Bosch | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 45¾ | 28 | Am Br Sh(1.10e) | 3 | 36⅜ | 36¼ | 36¼ | − ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | Am Cable & R | 3 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 116½ | 87 | Am Can (4) | 8 | 95¼ | 94½ | 95 | −1 |
| 178⅛ | 164 | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 176 | 176 | 176 | − ⅜ |
| 33¼ | 18 | Am Car & Fdy | 16 | 27⅞ | 27 | 27⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 56¼ | 34 | Am Car&Fdy pf | 3 | 55½ | 53⅞ | 55⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 23½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C(1.20e) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | − ¼ |
| 112½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 3 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | Sep 18 |
| 140½ | 112 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 124 | 124 | 124 | Oct 10 |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Coltype(¼e) | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Oct 9 |
| 8¼ | 4⅛ | Am Com Alco | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Oct 10 |
| 15¼ | 8 | Am Crys S (⅝e) | 2 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | Oct 11 |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | Am European | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Oct 11 |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Am & For Pow | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Oct 10 |
| 24¼ | 9½ | A&FP $6pf(.90k) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | − 1 |
| 28¼ | 10¾ | Am FP$7pf 1.05k | 2 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 50½ | 23 | Am Haw SS(1a) | 4 | 33¼ | 32 | 33¼ | + ⅝ |
| 6⅜ | 3 | Am Hide & Lea | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 38 | 23 | Am H & L pf (3) | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | + ⅝ |
| 66¼ | 45½ | Am Home (2.40) | 2 | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ | Oct 11 |
| 3⅞ | 1⅝ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 35 | 18 | Am Ice pf (1½e) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | − ¼ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Am Internat'l | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | − ⅛ |
| 13½ | 12¼ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Sep 13 |
| 57 | 41½ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 4 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Sep 25 |
| 22¾ | 10 | Am Locomotive | 7 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | − ⅜ |
| 76 | 38 | Am Loco pf (3k) | 5 | 71½ | 70 | 71½ | − ½ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Am M & F (.80) | 4 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Am M & Metal | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | − ⅛ |
| 25 | 12¾ | Am Metal (1¼e) | 12 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16¼ | + ⅜ |
| 121 | 90 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 101⅜ | 101 | 101 | Oct 11 |
| 4¼ | 2 | Am Power & Lt | 21 | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 63½ | 34⅜ | APL $6 pf (4½k) | 3 | 51⅞ | 51 | 51⅞ | +1 |
| 54 | 28¼ | APL $5 pf (3¾k) | 8 | 45½ | 44¾ | 45½ | +1 |
| 10⅜ | 4¾ | Am Rad&S(.15e) | 15 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 17½ | 9½ | Am Roll Mill | 7 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Saf R (.80) | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Am Seat (½g) | 4 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ¼ |
| 54 | 30¼ | Am Sm & R (2e) | 16 | 42 | 39⅞ | 42 | +1 |
| 147 | 122 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 144 | 144 | 144 | Oct 14 |
| 70 | 51⅞ | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 33⅜ | 19½ | Am Stl F (¾e) | 22 | 26 | 24⅜ | 26 | + ½ |
| 14⅜ | 9¼ | Am Stores (½e) | 5 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13 | − ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 11 | Am Stove (1¼e) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Oct 10 |
| 23⅜ | 12¾ | Am Sugar Ref | 3 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | |
| 93 | 70½ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | − ⅛ |
| 18 | 11¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | − ¼ |
| 175¼ | 145 | Am T & T (9) | 19 | 160¾ | 160¼ | 160¾ | + ⅜ |
| 89½ | 69 | Am Tobacco (5) | 1 | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 91¾ | 70 | Am Tob B (5) | 4 | 75 | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | − ⅜ |
| 153½ | 136 | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 150 | 150 | 150 | −1 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅜ | Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 12⅜ | 5¼ | Am Water Wks | 32 | 9 | 8⅜ | 9 | + ⅜ |
| 101½ | 83½ | Am WW 1 pf (6) | 1 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | Oct 14 |
| 12 | 6 | Am Woolen | 9 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | |
| 52½ | 25½ | Am Wool pf (3k) | 12 | 48 | 47⅞ | 48 | +1 |
| 8½ | 4¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 8 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 45½ | 35 | Am Z p pf(3¾k) | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | |
| 32 | 18 | Anaconda (1⅛e) | 91 | 23¼ | 22 | 23¼ | + ⅝ |
| 41¼ | 20 | Anacon WC(¼e) | 2 | 30¾ | 30⅛ | 30⅜ | Sep 20 |
| 22⅜ | 12½ | Anchor H (.30e) | 6 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15¼ | Oct 4 |
| 15¾ | 8 | Andes Cop (⅛e) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | − ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | A P W Paper | 1 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Oct 5 |
| 35½ | 23 | Arch-D-M(1.05e) | 1 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | Oct 11 |
| 110⅛ | 97½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 4 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | Oct 14 |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Armour Ill | 8 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 64¼ | 35 | Armour Ill p pf | 2 | 43½ | 43 | 43½ | − ⅜ |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Apr20 |
| 43¾ | 22⅜ | Arm Cork (¾e) | 2 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | − ⅜ |
| 11 | 6½ | Arnold C (⅜e) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Oct 3 |
| 9½ | 3⅜ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Oct 11 |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 8 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 80 | 65 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | Sep 26 |
| 85 | 49½ | As DG2pf(16¼k) | 4 | 81 | 80 | 80 | Oct 8 |
| 45 | 29½ | Associates In (2) | 1 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | Oct 7 |
| 25¼ | 13 | Atch T & S F | 28 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 57½ | 39½ | AT&SF pf(5e) | 2 | 51 | 50½ | 51 | + ½ |
| 23½ | 9⅝ | At Coast Line | 5 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | − ⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 8⅛ | Atl G&W Indies | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Oct 9 |
| 22½ | 9¼ | Atl G&W I pf | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | − ½ |
| 27½ | 18¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 6 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 102 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 2 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | Oct 10 |
| 9⅞ | 7 | Atlas Corp (⅛e) | 17 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 51 | 43¼ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | + ½ |
| 80½ | 57 | Atlas Pow(2¼e) | 1 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | Oct 10 |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Atlas Tack | 2 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | Oct 9 |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 4 | Aviation Corp | 4 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 19¼ | 12⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 14 | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| 6⅜ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 3 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | − ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 7½ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Oct 14 |
| 16⅝ | 8½ | Barber As (½e) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Oct 14 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Barker Bros | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | − ¼ |
| 13⅜ | 7⅛ | Barn: all (.45e) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 36⅜ | 20¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾e) | 3 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 35¾ | 18½ | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | − ½ |
| 112½ | 105 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | Sep 27 |
| 105 | 102 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jun 17 |
| 127 | 102 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 3 | 118½ | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | Oct 9 |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Beld-Hem (.60e) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Oct 11 |
| 36⅜ | 24½ | Bendix Av(1¾e) | 28 | 31⅜ | 30⅞ | 31⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 22½ | 17¼ | Ben Ind (1.35e) | 6 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| 56¾ | 49⅛ | Ben Ind Lpf(2½) | 1 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | Oct 11 |
| 39 | 22½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | Oct 11 |
| 89¾ | 63½ | Beth Steel(3½e) | 49 | 81½ | 78½ | 81⅛ | +1 |
| 125½ | 109½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 123 | 123 | 123 | − ½ |
| 34½ | 14 | Bigelow-S (2e) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Oct 8 |
| 22½ | 15 | Black & Dk (1a) | 1 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | Oct 3 |
| 11⅝ | 5¾ | Blaw-Knox(⅛e) | 7 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 23¼ | 13½ | Bliss & L (¾e) | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ¼ |
| 13⅜ | 12¾ | Boeing Airplane | 16 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15½ | |
| 29⅜ | 19¾ | Bohn A & B (1e) | 2 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ½ |
| 29¼ | 19 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Oct 14 |
| 24¼ | 17 | Borden Co (.90e) | 5 | 19½ | 19 | 19¼ | − ⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 12⅞ | Borg-War (⅜e) | 15 | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1 | Boston & Maine | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | − ¼ |
| 37¼ | 26 | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Oct 9 |
| 7 | 4⅝ | Brew Corp (.60) | 3 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | − ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 8 | Bridgeport (⅛e) | 3 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | |
| 23⅜ | 13¼ | Briggs Mf (1½e) | 6 | 21¾ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | + ½ |
| 39⅝ | 27 | Briggs & Str (3) | 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | Oct 2 |
| 53⅜ | 38 | Bristol M (2.40) | 2 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | Oct 11 |
| 37 | 11½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 9 | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | |
| 24¾ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 27 | 15 | 14¾ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 116¼ | 49 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 2 | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ | Oct 7 |
| 25¼ | 13¼ | Bkly Un G (¾e) | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 37½ | 27 | Brown Sh (2) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Oct 2 |
| 29½ | 14¾ | Bruns-Bal (1¾e) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ¼ |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E (¼e) | 2 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Mfg | 7 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | Budd Wh (.20e) | 7 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 34¼ | 20 | Bullard Co(1¼e) | 2 | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ | Oct 14 |
| 33 | 17⅜ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | − ¼ |
| 21⅜ | 12¼ | Burling Mill (1) | 15 | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18¾ | + ⅜ |
| 12½ | 7½ | Burr Add (.30e) | 12 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 7⅜ | 4½ | Butler Br (.15e) | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 17½ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| 5 | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 13⅜ | 6¼ | Byers (AM) Co | 4 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 15½ | 9 | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | − ⅛ |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 26⅞ | 14 | Calif Pack (1) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | − ⅜ |
| 52½ | 50⅛ | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | Sep 28 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 4 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 8¼ | 4⅝ | Cal & Hecla (1e) | 15 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | |
| 19½ | 11 | Camph Wyr (.90e) | 2 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 11⅜ | Canada Dry | 6 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| 6⅜ | 3⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 10 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | − ⅛ |
| 40½ | 29½ | Cannon M (1½e) | 2 | 37⅜ | 37½ | 37⅜ | Oct 14 |
| 6 | 3½ | Capital Ad A | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | − ½ |
| 32¾ | 22⅛ | Carpent (2½e) | 1 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | −1¼ |
| 3½ | 2 | Car&Gen (.10e) | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 75 | 39¼ | Case (JI) Co | 3 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ½ |
| 56½ | 42½ | Caterpil Tr (2) | 6 | 47¼ | 46 | 47¼ | − ¼ |
| 35½ | 20 | Celanese (1½a) | 13 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28¾ | |
| 12½ | 5 | Celotex Corp | 11 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | − ½ |
| 26¼ | 15 | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17⅜ | |
| 3⅝ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 5½ | 2½ | Cent RR N J | 5 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 4 | Cent Violetta S | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Oct 11 |
| 6 | 2¾ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | − ⅛ |
| 41½ | 22½ | Cerro de Pas (4) | *3 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | −1 |
| 8⅜ | 3¼ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 22 | 15 | Chain Belt(1¼e) | 3 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 17½ | Cham P&F(.90e) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 29½ | 10⅞ | Checker Cab | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Sep 24 |
| 42⅜ | 30½ | Ches & O (2⅝e) | 20 | 40½ | 39½ | 40½ | + ½ |
| 84¼ | 64¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 2 | 66 | 65¼ | 66 | Oct 11 |
| 4⅞ | 2⅝ | Ches Corp | 5 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | − ¼ |
| 2⅛ | ⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Oct 10 |
| 2¼ | ⅝ | Chi Great W pf | 4 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Oct 14 |
| 12⅞ | 6½ | Chi Mail Order | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | Oct 8 |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | Chi M St P&P | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Oct 10 |
| 14¾ | 9⅛ | Chi Pneu Tool | 10 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| 35⅞ | 23¼ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | + ¼ |
| 50 | 41 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | Oct 14 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Oct 14 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Oct 11 |
| ¾ | ¼ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Oct 9 |
| 11 | 7⅞ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Sep 6 |
| 16⅛ | 9 | ChickashaC(⅛e) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 6⅝ | 1⅜ | Childs Co | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 91⅝ | 53½ | Chrysler (3¾e) | 69 | 80¾ | 77⅜ | 80¾ | +2¼ |
| 14¼ | 9½ | City I & F (.90e) | 4 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | − ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2 | City Stores | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40¼ | 24 | Clark Equip (2e) | 2 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 43¼ | 26 | Clev Gr B(1.20e) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | − ⅜ |
| 41½ | 25½ | Climax M (1.20) | 3 | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | + ½ |
| 45½ | 25½ | Cluett P (1½e) | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | |
| 131 | 99½ | Coca-Cola (2¼e) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | −1 |
| 63 | 56 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | Oct 3 |
| 20 | 10½ | Colgate P (½) | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 102 | 94 | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | Oct 9 |
| 35½ | 16½ | Collins&A(2½e) | 4 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | |
| 24 | 12½ | Col Fuel & Iron | 7 | 21¼ | 20 | 20½ | −1¾ |
| 26⅜ | 16 | Col Br A (1.35e) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Oct 11 |
| 26¼ | 16 | Col Br B (1.35e) | 2 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Oct 14 |
| 7½ | 4½ | Col G&E (.30e) | 31 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | + ¼ |
| 93½ | 67½ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 2 | 81½ | 81¼ | 81½ | Oct 14 |
| 8½ | 3½ | Colum Pict | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 23½ | 14¾ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 2 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | Oct 11 |
| 9⅜ | 7¼ | Col Carb (3e) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Oct 14 |
| 48 | 27⅜ | Coml Credit (3) | 8 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 108½ | 95 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Oct 10 |
| 56 | 32 | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 12 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 113 | 97 | Com Tev pf(4¼) | 1 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | −1 |
| 16⅜ | 8 | Coml Solvents | 11 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9¾ | |
| 3⅛ | ¾ | Com'th & South | 31 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| 73½ | 42 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 5 | 56¾ | 56 | 56¾ | − ¼ |
| 33 | 25⅞ | Com Edis (1.80) | 23 | 30⅜ | 30⅛ | 30⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Conde Nast | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | Oct 4 |
| 24⅜ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 8 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | Oct 7 |
| 12⅛ | 10 | Congress Cig ct | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | Oct 4 |
| 31½ | 17⅜ | Consol Aircraft | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | − ⅛ |
| 16 | 7⅜ | Consol Cig (¾e) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | − ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 4⅜ | Cons Cop (.30e) | 9 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 32⅜ | 23 | Cons Edison (2) | 81 | 25¾ | 25 | 25⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 110⅛ | 97½ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 3 | 107 | 106½ | 106½ | Oct 14 |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | Con Film Ind | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct 10 |
| 10½ | 5¼ | Cons F pf (3¾k) | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 4½ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Oct 9 |
| 8⅜ | 3½ | Cons Oil (.72½e) | 25 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 2¼ | 1 | Con RR Cub pf | 4 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 2⅛ | Consol'n Coal | 3 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Oct 9 |
| 19½ | 8¾ | Consol'n Coal pf | 6 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | Oct 11 |
| 104 | 93¼ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Oct 11 |
| 19½ | 9⅞ | Container (¾e) | 21 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16 | |
| 15⅜ | 7⅛ | Cont Bak (A) | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8½ | − ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ¾ | Cont Bak (B) | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Oct 14 |
| 97½ | 70 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| 49¼ | 33 | Cont Can (2e) | 12 | 38½ | 37¾ | 38 | − ⅛ |
| 116½ | 106½ | Cont C pf (4½) | 1 | 115¼ | 115¼ | 115¼ | Oct 10 |
| 9¼ | 4⅜ | Cont Dia F (¼e) | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Oct 11 |
| 40¾ | 27⅞ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 1 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | Oct 14 |
| 1¾ | ¾ | Cont Motors | 12 | 1⅜ | ⅝ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 16⅛ | Cont O Del (¾e) | 16 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | − ⅛ |
| 33 | 18½ | Cont Steel (⅜e) | 3 | 24 | 23½ | 24 | Oct 11 |
| 25¼ | 15½ | Cop'weld (.60e) | 2 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ | + ¼ |
| 70 | 47 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 5 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | Oct 8 |
| 45½ | 44⅜ | Corn Prods (3) | 9 | 49½ | 49¼ | 49¼ | − ¼ |
| 179 | 165 | Corn Prods pf(7) | 1 | 176½ | 176½ | 176½ | Oct 11 |
| 7½ | ⅜ | Coty Inc (⅛e) | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Coty Internat'l | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Oct 14 |
| 24¼ | 13 | Crane Co | 7 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | + ¼ |
| 32¾ | 19½ | Cr of Wh (1.90e) | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | − ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 3⅜ | Crosley Corp | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 38⅞ | 18⅜ | Crown Cork & S | 7 | 25 | 24¼ | 25 | + ⅜ |
| 43¼ | 30½ | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 21⅛ | 12 | Crown Zel(1¼e) | 12 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 43¼ | 25 | Crucible Steel | 85 | 40¾ | 36⅞ | 40¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Pay-as-You-Go Way Urged For Defense Bill

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The government, industry and labor should decide now how the national defense bill is to be paid, declares Douglas G. Woolf, editor of Textile World, in the current issue. He urges the "hard way"—pay as you go method.

Pointing out that the textile industry is in the midst of good times, and that it has better times ahead, due to a considerable extent to the impetus of the defense program, Mr. Woolf warns nevertheless that this defense bill will have to be paid.

**Bill Must Be Paid**

"You just can't build up nonproductive enterprises without placing a corresponding burden upon existing productive enterprises," he states. "You can't spend billions on military and naval preparedness without paying the bill sometime, somehow.

"There are two ways in which we can pay the bill.

"One is by a period of inflation, such as that of the 1920's, followed by a period of deflation, such as that of the 1930's. Anyone who likes that method can have it.

"The other way is to look ahead now; to realize that we have to pay the bill eventually so why not now. In other words, to pay as we go. That means, in essense, that we would have to forego out-of-line profits for capital, and out-of-line wages for workers. It means we would have to buckle our belts a little tighter, and be prepared for a somewhat decreased standard of living. But that decrease would be nothing, compared with the collapse in living standards which we might have to take in the grim 1950's, let us say, after another binge in the 1940's.

"In other words, do we want to follow the pattern of the last emergency and its after-effects, or create a new pattern, a little harder at the start, but much less disastrous at the end—and certainly more distinctly American?

"To this writer, there is no question as to the choice.

**Stop Bad Spending**

"From a national standpoint, this means that the Federal Government will have to stop its expenditures of billions upon nonproductive, but vote-getting, projects, and concentrate its appropriations upon (1) defense, and (2) only those functions of Government essential to the national welfare.

"From the narrower standpoint of the textile industry, it means that textile manufacturers will have to snuff out excessive production- and price-policies before they come into being; and devote their energies to sane management policies of modernization and efficiency.

"It also means that textile employees will have to be satisfied with the gains they have made in the last decade, and not exploit this new emergency for their own ends. This applies, not to the individual workers, but to the organizations who presume to speak for them."

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 12 compared with Oct. 13, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $6,421,701.64 ($3,835,281.63); expenditures, $20,739,071.31 ($20,031,065.26); net balance, $2,207,829.86 ($2,202,323,580.29); working balance included, $1,471,546,759.46 ($1,303,-956,541.15); customs receipts for month, $11,797,519.71 ($12,735,884.17); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $1,809,817,076.66 ($1,-581,427,865.20); expenditures, $2,657,326,-443.13 ($2,774,625,547.32); excess of expenditures, $1,006,140,438.88 ($1,193,197,-682.12); gross debt, $44,065,453,188.08 ($40,-961,937,827.75); decrease under previous day, $3,965,164.97; gold assets, $21,367,651,-655.50 ($16,990,477,879.44).

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3⅜s '47-43 | 108.7 | 108.7 | 108.7 |
| 1 3⅜s '47-43 reg | 108.4 | 108.4 | 108.4 |
| 3 3¼s '46-44 | 109.12 | 109.12 | 109.12 |
| 1 3¼s '46-'44 reg | 109.11 | 109.11 | 109.11 |
| 10 2¾s '47-54 | 109.17 | 109.17 | 109.17 |
| 4 4¼s '52-47 | 120.13 | 120.13 | 120.13 |
| 3 2s '50-48 | 104.24 | 104.24 | 104.24 |
| 1 2½s '52-50 | 106.17 | 106.17 | 106.17 |
| 7 3s '55-51 | 111.14 | 111.12 | 111.12 |
| 3 2¼s '56-54 | 03.30 | 103.29 | 103.29 |
| 21 2¼s '60-55 | 108.30 | 108.28 | 108.30 |
| 2 2¾s '65-60 | 107.18 | 107.18 | 107.18 |

Federal Farm Mortgage

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 3s '47-42 | 103.18 | 103.18 | 103.18 |
| 3 3s '49-44 | 107.31 | 107.31 | 107.31 |

New York City Bond

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 141 3s '80 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |

Corporation Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 54⅜ | 53½ | 54½ |
| 1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 5 Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 12 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 51¾ | 50½ | 50¾ |
| 1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 1 Am & For P5s 2030 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 6 AmIGChem 5½s'49 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 2 Am Int 5½s '49 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 6 Am T&T 5½s'43 | 105⅝ | 105 9-32 | 105 9-32 |
| 3 Am T&T 3¼s '66 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 30 Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 4 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 104⅜ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 4 Arm Del 4s 57 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 41 Arm Del 4s 55 | 104 | 103⅞ | 104 |
| 27 AT&SF 4s 9 5 | 105¾ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 AT&SF 4½s 48 | 103⅞ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 AT&SFFeP 4½s 2003 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 11 At& Cha AL 5s 44 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 10 A C Line 4½s 64 | 55¼ | 55 | 55 |
| 10 A C Line 5s 45 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 16 B&O 1st mtg 48 st | 68¾ | 68 | 68¾ |
| 14 B&O 95' st A | 35½ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 18 B&O 95 st C | 39¼ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 3 B&O 2000 st D | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 4 B&O 5½s st F | 35¼ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 48 B&O cv 60 st | 14½ | 14 | 14 |
| 19 B&O 4s 48 | 68 | 67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| 5 B&OPL&WV4s 51st | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| 2 B&O S W 50 st | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 4 B&O 7 4s 59 | 58 | 57 | 57 |
| 1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C | 134¼ | 134 | 134¼ |
| 13 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Boston&Me 5s 67 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 5 Boston&Me 4s 60 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 32 Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19 |
| 3 Boston&Me 5s 55 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 23 Bklyn Edis 4s 66 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| 5 Buf R&P 5T st | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ |
| 5 Can Nat 5s '69 July | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 3 Can Nor 6½s '46 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 21 Can Pac 4s perp | 51½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 7 Celotex 5½s '47 ww | 85½ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 9 Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 50½ | 50 | 50 |
| 2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 29 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 45¾ | 45 | 45 |
| 7 Cen R & P 4s '60 | 16 | 15¾ | 15⅝ |
| 4 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 82 | 81¾ | 81⅞ |
| 5 C&O 4½s '92 | 127⅝ | 127½ | 127⅝ |
| 3 C&O 3½s '96 D | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 6 C&SQ rfg 5s '71 A | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 |
| 6 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 3 Chi I & L 5s '66 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 8 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 5¼ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 18 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 2 CM&StP 4½s '89 F | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 5 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 2 Chi & NW 4s '87 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 2 Chi & N W 4s '87 st | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 7 CRI&P 4½s '52A | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 7 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 CRI&P 4s '88 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1 CT Tte&SE rfg 5s '60 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 9 Ch & W Ind 4s '52 | 89½ | 89½ | 89⅜ |
| 4 Childs Co 5s '43 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66 | 109½ | 109 | 109 |
| 1 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ |
| 7 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 7 Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 76½ | 76 | 76 |
| 2 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C | 69⅛ | 69 | 69 |
| 24 Col&So 4½s '80 | 19¼ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 14 Colmbia G 5s '52 May | 105¼ | 105 | 105 |
| 13 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 Coml Mack'y Ins'69ww | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 26 Comwlth Edis'42 ctfs | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ |
| 6 Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s '48 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s '56 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 5 Consum Pow 3¼s '69 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3½s '66 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 1 Contin'tal Oil2¾s'48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 Crane Co 3½s '51 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 Crown Cork 4s '50 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 26 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 19⅛ | 18½ | 18¾ |
| 8 Curtis Pub 3s '55 | 99⅝ | 99½ | 99⅝ |
| 3 Dayton P&L 2s '70 | 107 | 106¾ | 107 |
| 12 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43 | 54 | 53½ | 53½ |
| 1 D & R G 4½s'36 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 2 Det Ed 4½s'61 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 4 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Duluth SSe&A 5s'37 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 7 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52 | 106½ | 106 | 106½ |
| 1 Elgin Jol & E 3¼s'70 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102 |
| 62 Erie rfg 5s'67 | 15⅞ | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| 39 Erie rfg 5s'75 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| 17 Erie 1st 4s'96 | 76⅛ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 47 Erie gen lien 4s'96 | 36 | 34¾ | 35 |
| 28 Erie cv 4s'52 A | 31 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 9 Erie cv 4s 52 B | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 8 Erie & Jer 6s'55 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 5 Erie Gene 6s'57 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 5 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 3 Fed Lt&T 5s'42 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Fla East Coast 5½s'74 | 104½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Gen Cable 5½s'47 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 23 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49 | 85¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 1 Ga Car&Nor 6s'34 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s 'R' | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 4 Gt Nor 4½s 'ZE | 94 | 92¾ | 94 |
| 11 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61 | 107⅜ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 105½ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 4 Gt-Nor 4s 46H | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 1 Housatonic 5½s 4¼s 54 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 2 Huds Co Gas 5s 49 | 126 | 126 | 126 |

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57 | 44½ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 3 Ill Bel Tel 3½s 70B | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 1 Ill Cen 3½s 52 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 10 Ill Cen 4¼s 66 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 4 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 52½ | 52⅜ | 52⅜ |
| 3 Ill CenCairo 4s 50 | 79 | 78⅞ | 79 |
| 2 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 10 Indus Rayon 4½s 48 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 10 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 7 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44D | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 Int Mer Mar 6s 1 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 1 Int Paper 6s 55 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Int Paper 5s 47 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 6 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ |
| 25 Int T&T 5s 55 | 24½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 2 JamesF&Clea 4s 59 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| 4 Jones&LaughSt 4½s61 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 20 K C South 5s 50 | 70¼ | 70 | 70¼ |
| 3 K C Term 4s 60 | 108½ | 108 | 108½ |
| 10 Kresge Found 3s '50 | 104¾ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 2 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 54½ | 54¼ | 54½ |
| 4 Lac Gas 5s '42 | 93¼ | 93 | 93 |
| 1 Le & West 2nd 5s '41 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 2 Le&West 3s '47 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 19 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 27¼ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 3 Leh&NY 4s '45 | 38¼ | 38 | 38 |
| 7 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 3 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 7 Leh Val Ter 5½s '54 | 46¾ | 46½ | 46¾ |
| 5 LehValNY 4½s '40 asd | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ |
| 16 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 20¼ | 20 | 20 |
| 1 Leh Val rfe 5½s'41 asd | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 8 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52 | 97 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 1 Loews 3½s '46 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 7 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 95 | 94¾ | 95 |
| 1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 4 LouSFNO 4½s 2003 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 32 Louis&N 4s B '60 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 |
| 5 Louis&N 3½s A '50 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Manati Sug 4s '57 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 1 McKess&Rob 5½s '50 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 11 Met Dan 1st 4s '68 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Midl'dRRNJ 5s '40 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 10 M&S L cn 5s '34 ct | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 1 Mo-Ill 5s '59 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 17 M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ |
| 3 M-K-Tex 4s '62B | 10¼ | 10 | 10 |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '65A | 17 | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 8 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅝ |
| 10 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 2 Mob & O 4½s '77 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 10 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 1 MonWPaPSv4½s'60 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 4 Mont Pow 3¼s'66 | 104 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 2 Mor&Essex 5s '55 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| 2 Mor&Essex 4½s '55 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ |
| 16 Mor&Essex3½s 2000 | 41⅞ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 8 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 | 107⅛ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 1 Nat Steel 3½s '60 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 6 NtRyMex4½s'57 asd | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 10 Natl Supply 3¾s '54 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 N Eng RR 4s '45 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 1 NEngT&T 4½s61B | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ |
| 1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 N Orl Term 4s 53 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 1 NY & Putnam 4s 93 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| 21 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 64 | 63¼ | 64 |
| 29 NYC rfg 5s 2013 A | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 2 NYC cn 4s 98 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| 3 NYC 3¾s 46 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 5 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 3 NYC&HRR 3½s 97 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 1 NYC Ls Sh 3½s 98 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 28 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 60 | 59½ | 60 |
| 13 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A | 71⅞ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 24 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78 | 59¾ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 5 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78 | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 9 NY Conn RR 4½s 53 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 2 NY Dock cv 5s 47 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 7 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 54½ | 53¾ | 54 |
| 10 NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109½ |
| 5 NY Edis 3¼s 66 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 5 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 14 NYNH&H clt 6s 40 | 29 | 28½ | 28½ |
| 1 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 1 NY S&W Term 5s43 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 3 NY Trap 6 6s 46 st | 97¼ | 97 | 97 |
| 3 NY W&Bost 4½s46 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 10 Niagara Falls P3¼s86 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 10 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Norf & Sou 5s '41 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 2 Norf & W 4s '96 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ |
| 1 Nor AmCo 3½s '49 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 51 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 65¾ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ |
| 2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C | 57⅞ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 57¾ | 57½ | 57¾ |
| 8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 53⅝ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ |
| 16 Nor Pac 4s '97 | 73 | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 24 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 43½ | 43 | 43 |
| 1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 4 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 12 Ont Pw N Falls 5s '43 | 103¾ | 102½ | 103 |
| 2 Or-Wass RR&N 4s '61 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 4 Otis Steel 4½s '62A | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 2 Pac G&E 3¾s'61 | 111½ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 3 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 5 Para Piet cv 3¼s'47 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 3 Pen Co 4s '52 E | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 37 Pen Co 4s '63 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Phil P & Lt 3½s '69 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 22 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 21 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 |
| 6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 93 | 92¾ | 93 |
| 60 Pen RR 3½s '52 | 89¾ | 89¼ | 89⅜ |
| 3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47 | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | 117⅜ |
| 3 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 4 Pere Marq 4½s '80 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 2 Pere Marq 4s '56 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 13 Phila Co 5s '67 | 106⅝ | 106⅜ | 106⅝ |
| 22 Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 8 Phillips Pet 3s '48 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 4 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52 | 101¼ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 4 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 1 Port Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 4 Purity Bak 5s '48 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 7 Readg 4½s '97 A | 76 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 3 Readg 4½s '97 B | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| 10 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 3 Republic Steel 5½s '54 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 79 Republic Steel 4½s '61 | 102¼ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 1 Republic Steel 4½s '56 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 14 St LIM&S 4s R&G '33 | 64¾ | 64½ | 64¾ |
| 1 St LSF 5s B '50 ct | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 1 St LSF 4s '50 A | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 1 St L SW rfg 5s '90 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 5 St L SW 1st 4s '89 | 64¼ | 64 | 64¼ |
| 1 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 1 SA&A Pass 4s '43 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 16 Sea Air Line 4s '45 | 5¼ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 1 Silesian-Am 7s 41 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 5 Simmons cv 4s 52 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102½ |
| 10 Skelly Oil 3s 50 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 6 Socony-Vac 3s64 | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ |
| 10 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62 | 110¼ | 110 | 110¼ |
| 2 So Bell T&T 3s 79 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 2 So Col Pow 6s 47 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 3 So Nat Gas 4½s 51 | 106⅛ | 106¾ | 106⅞ |
| 12 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 58 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 40⅜ | 39¾ | 39⅞ |
| 57 So Pac 4½s 69 | 40½ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 9 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 59 | 58½ | 58½ |
| 3 So Pac clf 4s 49 | 40¼ | 40 | 40 |
| 3 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 12 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 45¾ | 44⅞ | 45 |
| 5 So Pac SPTer 4s 50 | 75¾ | 75½ | 75⅝ |
| 1 South Ry 6½s 56 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 6 South Nat Gas 4½s 51 | 93 | 92½ | 93 |
| 24 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 57¾ | 57 | 57 |
| 2 South Ry Mem 5s 96 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 5 So Ry 4s St L 51 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 9 Superior Oil 3¼s 50 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Studebaker cv 6s 45 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 3 Swift & Co 3½s 50 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 6 Tex Corp 3s 65 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 Tex Corp 3s 59 | 105⅝ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 7 Third Ave aj 5s 60 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ |
| 2 T St L & W 4s 50 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s 60 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Toronto Ha&Buf 4s 46 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 15 Un Pac 4½s 80 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Un Pac 3½s 71 | 98½ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 11 Unit Drug 5s 53 | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 1 U S Steel 2.45s 53 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s'44 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 2 Utah Pk&Ry 5s 57 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Va IR C&C 5s'49 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 6 Wabash 1st 5s'39 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 3 Wabash 2d 5s'39 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5 Wabash 5s'76 B | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 10 Walker H 4¼s'45 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Walwrth 4s'55 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 12 Warner Bros 6s'48 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 West Va P&Pap 3s'54 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 10 Westch Lt 3½s'67 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 11 Westn Md 4s'52 | 91 | 90¾ | 91 |
| 13 Western Un 5s'51 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 13 Western Un 5s'60 | 72½ | 72 | 72 |
| 2 Western Un 4½s'50 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 2 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 Wilkes B&E 5s'42 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 5 Wilson & Co 4s'55 | 106¼ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 18 Wis Cen 4s'49 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 5 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| 2 Youngst Sh&T 4s'61 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 15 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 104 | 104 | 104 |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56 Argentine 4s'72 Feb | 59¾ | 59 | 59¾ |
| 9 Argentine 4s'72 Ap | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 2 Argentine 4½s'71 | 63¾ | 63¼ | 63½ |
| 4 Australia 4½s'56 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 6 Bavaria 6½s'45 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 |
| 7 Berlin City 6½s 50 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 7 Berlin City 6s 58 | 25 | 24½ | 25 |
| 3 Brazil 5s 41 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 5 Brazin 8s 41 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 8 Brazil 6½s 26-57 ast | 12 | 11¾ | 12 |
| 1 Budapest 6s 62 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 Buen A 4¾s 77 | 46¼ | 46 | 46¼ |
| 2 Buen A 4¾s 75 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 12 Canada 5s 52 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 9 Canada 5½s 58 | 80½ | 80 | 80 |
| 11 Canada-3s 67 | 80½ | 80 | 80 |
| 1 Canada 2¼s 45 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 3 Chile MtBk6½s57asd | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s61 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s61asd | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s62 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 1 Chile 9s 42 asd | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1 Colomb 6s61 Jan | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 1 Cuba 5½s 52 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Cuba 5½s 45 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 17 Cuba 4½s 77 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 7 Denmark 5½s 55 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 |
| 1 Denmark 5½s '55 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 1 Dresd 7s '45 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 2 Finland 6s '45 | 45½ | 45¾ | 45½ |
| 2 GerCAgBk6s '60 Jtl | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 2 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| 4 GerCAgLoan6½s'58 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 47 GerGov 5½s'65 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 6 GerGovt 7s '49 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ |
| 2 GerGenEl 6s '48 | 36¼ | 36¼

# Marked Growth Reported By Co-operative Movement

*Continued from Page 1*

the administration of the whole village was turned over to its residents.

Meanwhile, as part of the program to begin production on a co-operative basis of those commodities now distributed in large quantities by retail consumer co-operatives, these groups, it is reported, have built co-operative oil refineries at Phillipsburg, Kan.; Mt. Vernon, Ind., and Regina, Saskatchewan; fertilizer factories at Baltimore, Indianapolis, and Alliance and Maumee, Ohio; a paint factory at Alliance; flour mills at Auburn, Indiana, and Outlook, Sask.; feed mills at Manheim, Pa., and Superior, Wis., and a coffee roastery at Superior.

The co-operative bank was established when "co-ops" and credit unions in Indiana bought out a bank on the outskirts of Indianapolis. And it has proven very successful, delegates from Indiana say.

The rapid growth of the co-operative credit unions themselves is noted as an important step. They serve two and a half million members of 8,500 unions, and boast total assets of $200,000,000.

Then there are the rural electric co-operatives in 42 States, serving some 483,000 farm families over 198,000 miles of lines built with the the help of the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington. Statistics show that 92 per cent of the REA funds designed to make electric power available for the first time to farm homes is being handled by these co-operatives.

Those people—and they are a sober, hard-working, well-informed lot—who believe they have found in this movement an answer to many political, social, and economic problems, are vigorous in their support. They feel that it is a simple enough theory, that in fact it represents the very essence of democracy.

**Basically a Philosophy**

"It is," one of the leaders declares, "essentially a philosophy of life. Attention is concentrated on consumption, on the true business of living."

It is, nevertheless, a controversial matter. Some, including those commercial interests with which the co-operative organizations come into competition, hold that the idea is not consistent with the American profit system, which they insist is the basis of the Nation's proved economy, and hence of democracy.

The difference between an ordinary store or business and a co-operative enterprise is that the profits—all the profits—of the co-operative business go to those who buy, in proportion, not to their investment, but to their buying. No "middle man" makes any profit from a co-operative transaction.

For example, the co-operatives point with pride to what they claim to be their ability to compete successfully with the chain stores. The co-operative grocery distribution system is "big business," but it's not a money-making business. It's a money saving business. It isn't set up for profit—though of course back down the line there must be some exchange of money in the orthodox way, with producers and transportation agencies and handlers, etc., taking their part of the proceeds.

The Farm Credit Administration puts the total amount involved in just the co-operative distribution of farm supplies in the 1938-39 fiscal year at around $416,000,000. That represents the cash exchange on a co-operative basis.

Student co-operatives with an estimated membership of 100,000 on more than 160 college campuses are operating dormitories, eating clubs, book stores, buying pools, and credit unions. The result is that the costs of an education are cut for many a needy student.

**Seen Hurting Business**

On the other hand, some claim, the corner restaurant, the local boarding house, the downtown book store, are losing business. Individuals who have built up businesses, make it their life work to sell meals or books—their business isn't so good.

Some say, though: "Well, those students wouldn't be there in school at all if they didn't have the advantage of this co-operative buying."

Meanwhile, the movement forges ahead. A large part of the program of the League, and of this Congress, is in the field of education. Plans are about completed for establishment in Washington of an Office of Research and Information. The program here will include consideration of the relationship of the co-operative movement to the church, to organized labor, agriculture, and education. Special sessions will be devoted to co-operative housing, medicine, recreation, art, and architecture, employee training, accounting, publicity, and women's activities.

Consumer co-operation isn't new in this country, delegates will tell you. The Shakers had a form of co-operative buying as early as 1798, and the Workingmen's Protective Union had a store in Boston in 1854. The idea was plowed under, though, by social, economic, and political adjustments, and then sprouted up again several times in the past two centuries, and it wasn't until after the World War that the idea was firmly implanted in the United States. Even then, at first it was just a matter of farmers banding together to buy more cheaply, and the only city co-operatives were those established by Scandinavians, who brought the idea over with them from the other side.

The Co-operative League was founded in 1915, but until 1934 progress was still slow. The greatest steps forward have been since the report of the President's special co-operative commission sent to Europe in 1936 to study the success of the movement there. That report was published in March, 1937.

# Lindbergh Raps U. S. Leaders, Says They Move Toward War

*The Mutual Broadcasting Company announced that Col. William J. Donovan would "answer" Lindbergh in an address tomorrow on its network at 8:15 p. m., E. S. T.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh sharply criticized the nation's "leaders" last night for a "consistent record of promise followed by failure" and asserted that they are now leading the country "steadily toward that climax of all political failure—war."

"Above all," he said, "we must select leaders whose promises we can trust, who know where they are taking us and who tell us where we are going.

"The entire future of America and of our system of life hangs upon the action we take and the judgment we use. It does not depend upon the outcome of the war in Europe, but upon men, regardless of their party, who will lead us to strength and peace, rather than to weakness and to war."

In reading his speech, Colonel Lindbergh deleted from the prepared text a statement that "our vote next month can either bring or avoid a disastrous war for our country" and that the future of the nation depends "upon the quality and wisdom of leadership that we choose for our nation in November—upon our Congress, upon our Senate, and upon our President."

**No Names Mentioned**

At no point in his address, delivered by radio, did Colonel Lindbergh mention the names of either Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican Presidential nominee, or President Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate.

"No one doubts," he said, "that our defenses are weak, that our debt is great, that dissatisfaction is rising among us. We do not question the need for rearmament, for reform, for a better economic system. What we do question is the leadership that has brought these conditions upon us.

"We question that the men who were unable to foresee these conditions in time to avoid them, who could not foresee the war in time to prepare for it, who refused to believe the reports of rearming abroad when there was still time to take action, are now competent to carry this nation successfully through a great crisis. Under their leadership, we have alienated the most powerful military nations of both Europe and Asia, at a time when we ourselves are unprepared for action, and while the people of our nation are overwhelmingly opposed to war. . . .

"We find the same men who have led us to the greatest national debt in our history telling us that as a nation we are weak and unprepared; that we must appropriate more billions of dollars, and devote more years of time, to building up our military forces.

**"Some Leaders Who Failed"**

"These same leaders who have failed to solve even our peacetime problems, who have a consistent record of promise followed by failure, now ask us to put ourselves in their hands again as they lead us steadily toward that climax of all political failure—war. They do not tell us openly what their intentions are. They say we should leave our decisions and our destiny to specialists—to the same specialists who have made us a weakened nation in the center of an antagonistic world.

"They harangue us about 'democracy,' yet they leave us with less knowledge of the direction in which we are headed than if we were citizens of a 'totalitarian' state.

"We are told that we are being prepared to defend America at the same time that orders are placed for the type and quantity of armament that would be used for a war in Europe.

"We do not need untold thousands of military aircraft unless we intend to wage a war abroad. What we do need is a thoroughly modern and efficient air corps, trained, equipped, and maintained for the specific mission of American defense. What we need even more, however, is balanced action, a clear-cut plan, and a consistent attitude."

The Mutual Broadcasting Company, over whose chain the speech was delivered, said that Colonel Lindbergh had requested time to make a speech on national defense and that it had been granted as a public service.

## Election Clerk Cleared In Burning of Books

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan of the New Jersey Supreme Court, in a ruling involving the burning of 1936 nd 1937 Hudson County poll books, dismissed the charge that Joseph E. Colford, Jersey City Clerk, violated the election law by failure to save the books at least five years.

## *Tells of Progress*

Chidnoff Studio

**E. R. Bowen**

**The General Secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States who will report to Chicago convention delegates that the membership list of the organization has increased to 1,115,595.**

# Third Term Held Violation Of Principle

*Continued from Page 1*

that was being challenged, I would say it would be relatively unimportant. Traditions as such are not sacred; principles are.

"The tradition against a third term is no mere accident. The fact that it has never been violated in 150 years makes it no mere tradition."

To the question whether the war crisis should cause the American people to suspend the rule of rotation in office, Mr. Willkie says:

"When Washington came to the end of his second term a war was raging in Europe. He, above all men of his age, was qualified by experience and character to lead our country in those troubled times. His popularity was such that he could have been unanimously re-elected. Yet Washington deliberately chose to set the example of no third term.

"And he . . . and Jefferson felt so strongly about the principle of rotation in office that he would have liked to have seen it written into the Constitution."

Mr. Willkie also cites the action and the views of Madison, Monroe, and Jackson to testify to the proposition that more is lost to a democracy through the long continuance of a man in office than is gained by their long experience.

To the question as to why the Democratic Party, founder and defender of the two-term tradition, is now seeking to violate it, Mr. Willkie says:

"It is not the party of Jefferson and Jackson and Woodrow Wilson that has abandoned its principles. It is the New Deal of Hopkins, Ickes, Corcoran, and Wallace, which has captured the Democratic Party. They seek to substitute for democratic doctrine, the doctrine of the indispensable man.

"The truth is that it is not the real Democratic Party today which seeks to break the unwritten law against a third term. We know that many real leaders of that Party are not behind this movement."

At this point in his Syracuse speech the Republican Presidential candidate pointedly mentioned the names of Carter Glass who was booed at Chicago because of his opposition to the third term, and James A. Farley who declined to manage Mr. Roosevelt's third-term candidacy and whom Mr. Willkie described as one of the most trustworthy pilots that had ever guided the Democratic Party ship."

To the question as to what the President's vast powers and Mr. Roosevelt's use of them Mr. Willkie says:

"Franklin Roosevelt has taken into his own hands in eight brief years more power than any President this Nation ever had. He has declared the existence of more than 67 emergencies as the basis for the exercise of extraordinary powers.

"He has obtained from Congress blank-check appropriations of $60,000,000,000.

"He has multiplied the administrative agencies which regulate our enterprises and has secured for these agencies the power of economic life and death.

"He has established a vast organized propaganda."

Mr. Willkie cited a Senate committee report of 1938 which reported that the use of Work Projects Administration funds by the Federal Government to influence voters on relief had been so great as to "imperil the right of the people to a free and unpolluted ballot."

And he put alongside of this report Mr. Roosevelt's remark that "personally he was not greatly disturbed by these stories"—stories of the political abuse of WPA funds.

"This," Mr. Willkie affirms, "is the pattern of dictatorship—the usurpation of power by manufactured emergencies the circumvention of the legislature, the capture of the courts. The pattern calls for the creation of one dominant party in which all power is vested. It calls for the definite rule of one indispensable man.

"This is the way democracy has been destroyed in other countries. We must not let it happen here."

# Wickard Hails United States Food Reserves

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said last night that the Roosevelt Administration's national agricultural programs had enabled this country to "store in reserve enough food and fiber to meet any emergency."

"In these uncertain times," he said, "the whole country feels better because we have this abundance."

Making his first address in behalf of the re-election of President Roosevelt, the newly appointed Secretary, who called himself "an Indiana dirt farmer," said in a nationwide radiocast that the agricultural situation had improved "a lot" since 1932.

"These (farm) programs are well rounded," he said. They protect the consumer and the producer, too. They make sense.

"Through them, farmers are adjusting their production to actual market needs. With the aid of the programs, farmers are conserving soil: destitute farmers are being put back on their feet; farm surpluses are being given to the people who should have them—the hungry people and needy people. Every day thousands of school children are being given lunches so they will grow into stronger, healthier and more useful men and women."

He said that were it not for loans and other phases of the farm programs, the price of wheat probably would be from 25 to 30 cents a bushel, instead of 60 to 70 cents; cotton would be between five and six cents a pound instead of nine cents, corn 30 cents a bushel instead of 60 to 65 cents, and hogs $3 a hundred instead of $6.

Although Republicans had promised to continue the farm programs, he said, "the Republican record indicates that the promises are insincere and that they are made in bad faith." He added that some Republicans had proved "their friendship for agriculture," and "Charley McNary is one." Senator McNary is the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee.

Representative Joseph Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, who is managing Republican presidential nominee Wendell L. Willkie's campaign, had, Mr. Wickard said, "voted against every constructive farm bill."

"If experience and the proven capacity for leadership mean anything," Mr. Wickard said, "this country needs Mr. Roosevelt for the next four years. The world is on fire and the flames are spreading our way. This is no time to dismiss a well trained fire department and to call in a volunteer crew, some of whom are pretty heavily insured anyhow."

## Episcopal Bishops Approve Affiliation

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The Protestant Episcopal Church moved toward changing its hymnal—Something it hasn't done for 24 years—and at the same time completed its affiliation with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The House of Bishops adopted a new hymnal proposed by a commission of 27 bishops, priests, and laymen, headed by Bishop Henry J. Mikell of Atlanta, Ga., and sent it to the House of Deputies for its decision.

Full membership in the Federal Council of Churches—a question debated for 20 years—came with a 60 to 26 vote by the House of Bishops. The House of Deputies voted Oct. 12 to join.

Bishops adopted a resolution which would make the National Cathedral in Washington the seat of the Presiding Bishop of the Church and in effect make Washington the Church's national capital.

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*(Continued)*

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**ROOMS TO LET**

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**SILVERWARE**

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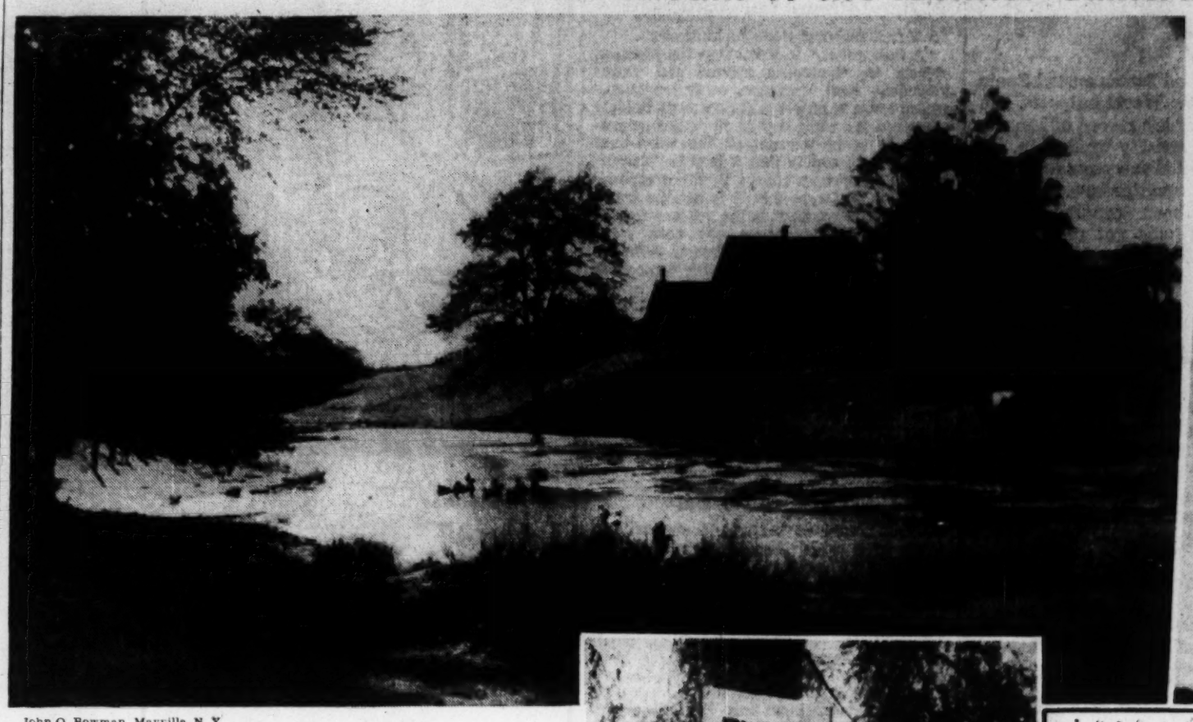
# Daily Features Page

## From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club



John O. Bowman, Mayville N. Y.
**Sunday afternoon on the farm.**

W. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.
**The last game of the season.**

Mrs. J. B. Lines, Seattle, Wash.
**A plea to hikers found in the Cascade Mountains, Washington.**

Minicam Photography
**"Aw—why can't you wait until I finish developing these films and then get supper?"**

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Her War Effort

From a Much-Bombed Town in N. W. England

A cheery, active woman, whose friends were all doing some war work of one kind or another, had to help with her husband's business and do all her own household duties, so that she found herself quite unable to undertake any voluntary work as a contribution to Britain's war effort.

She lived with her husband, who was incapacitated, in a roomy old house. One of the ground floor corridors of the structure was especially well protected by stout inner walls as well as outer walls of unusual thickness. So this woman turned the corridor into an air-raid shelter, providing a divan from her own bedroom, settees and easy chairs from the other rooms, as well as blankets, quilts, pillows, and cushions.

When night bombing started in her district this woman threw open her "shelter" to neighbors lacking proper accommodations. In they come, as the sirens sound, clad in all kinds of attire, spending the night in reasonable safety and in more comfort than could ever be obtained in a public shelter or even in one of the steel and brick varieties found behind individual homes. The kindly hostess always provides hot drinks and biscuits, cheerfully drawing upon her own scanty rations.

When the neighbors try to thank her for a good night's sleep she smiles and says, "Thank you for coming—you see, this is my war work."

## Where Would You Find—

1. The Thames River?
2. The General Sherman tree?
3. Paducah?
4. The site of the new $25,000,000 air base in Rhode Island?
5. The country to which Tasmania belongs?
6. Rainbow Bridge?
7. The first mint in the United States?
8. The Nancy Brown Peace Carillon?
9. The Hopi Indians?
10. Friesland?

**(Answers appear on this page.)**

## Brevities

**Scanian in Buffalo Evening News:** Next to having a doorknob come off in your hand, the emptiest feeling is stepping on a running board that isn't there.

**Detroit News:** A tribe found in New Guinea is unable to count above 6, which makes it awkward for the New Guinea party chairman, getting out a pre-election claim.

**Brubaker in The New Yorker:** Many of our National Guardsmen find to their pained surprise that they are practically in the Army. They never dreamed the organization was so military.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** The case of a strawberry measuring nine inches around is reported at Holbrook, Mass. It is presumed, of course, it gravitated to the top of the box.

**St. Louis Star-Times:** Maybe you don't pay an income tax, but every time you buy anything now you pay a heavy outgo tax.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### Why Soap in Water Causes Suds?

Soap suds consist of soap bubbles, or thin films of soapy water filled with air, in large numbers and assorted sizes.

Bubbles of plain water are very short-lived. Due to what is known as **surface tension** the water film

tends to contract. As it contracts it compresses the air inside the bubble, and this, in turn, exerts a pressure on the thin film of water which quickly becomes so great as to cause the bubble to burst.

The tendency of a bubble to contract may easily be demonstrated. Dip a clay bubble-pipe into a suitable soap solution and blow a good-sized bubble. Remove the pipe from your lips, leaving the bubble in place on the bowl, and the bubble will rapidly decrease in size. As it contracts, it forces air out through the pipe stem, as can be shown by pointing the stem at a candle or a match flame.

One way that the presence of soap in water causes more lasting bubbles is by reducing the surface tension. With less tendency of the bubble to contract, less air pressure is developed inside the bubble with a corresponding decrease in danger of rupture from that cause. The presence of soap also makes the fluid more viscous or syrupy, and increases the cohesion.

The cohesion being greater, the soap film does not burst so easily as does a film of plain water. Being more viscous, gravity does not drain the liquid from the top of the bubble so rapidly and consequently the top surface does not become thin and weak so soon. These factors, coupled with the lessening of the surface tension, make soap bubbles much more lasting than bubbles of plain water.

Bubbles are commonly thought of as symbolic of whatever has but a very brief span of existence. However, under special conditions soap bubbles have been blown which lasted some time. Using a special solution to which glycerine had been added bubbles have been kept for days in laboratories. Indeed, a case of a soap bubble that lasted for several months has been recorded.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

## A Verse for Today . . .

*For as the earth bringeth forth her bud, and as the garden causeth the things that are sown in it to spring forth; so the* LORD GOD *will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all the nations.*—ISA. 61:11.

## In Lighter Vein

**The Hint**

To let his employer know what he thought about his alleged salary, a young New Yorker carefully wrote above his signature, when he cashed his check, "Any resemblance between this and a living wage is purely coincidental."—Rockefeller Center Magazine.

**It's Chico, in This Case**

Chico Marx, $83,333.34.
Groucho Marx, 83,333.33.
Harpo Marx, $83,333.33.
—From a Hollywood salary list in the Journal & American.

In any family there's always one outstanding one.—The New Yorker.

**Went Back Up**

The Highlander saw a puff of anti-aircraft smoke in the distance and thought it was a parachutist. He gave the alarm—and men turned out to search.

They found nothing, so his officer asked if he was sure of what he'd seen. "Have you no doubt at all in your mind?" he demanded.

"Aweel, sir," he replied, "I had nane till I saw him gaun' up again."—Answers.

### Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A river in England, on which London is located; 213 miles to the North Sea.
2. In Sequoia National Park; 36.5 feet in diameter, 272.4 feet high, and believed to be over 5,000 years old.
3. A manufacturing city and port on the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers in western Kentucky.
4. Quonset Point in North Kingston, on Narragansett Bay.
5. Great Britain.
6. A new $3,500,000 bridge to be completed at Niagara Falls in 1941; it will take the place of the collapsed Honeymoon Bridge.
7. It was established in Philadelphia through the efforts of Robert Morris, in 1792, to put a stop to counterfeiters who had been imitating coins and paper money. During 1792, the dime, the half-dime, and a trial cent with a silver center were struck, but a copper cent in 1793 was the first regular issue of money.
8. A tower on Belle Isle, near Detroit, Michigan.
9. They live in seven villages on the summit of sheer cliffs, overlooking the desert, in northeastern Arizona; they are called "the people of peace."
10. The most northerly province of the Netherlands.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Shade Lighter?*

By LE PELLEY

OH MY.. OH MY.
MOM — I'M LOSING ALL MY SUMMER SUN TAN —
OH, I DON'T THINK SO — NOT THIS SOON....
YES I AM... I'M SEVERAL SHADES LIGHTER...
YOU'VE JUST FINISHED YOUR BATH, HAVEN'T YOU ??
YES...
I THOUGHT SO
?

## The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bit of Gloating*

By THE HAGERS

"WHY, TED, WHAT HAPPENED TO YOUR TREE? JACK FROST WAS HERE LAST NIGHT I SEE."
"THE ORANGES WE TIED ON SO TIGHT," SAID TED, "CAUGHT JACK FROST'S EYE ALL RIGHT.
NOT ONLY WAS THE FRUIT ALL NIPPED, THE TREE OF LEAVES HE ALSO STRIPPED.
BUT WHEN YOUR LEAVES ARE BLOWN AND CHURNED, MY LEAVES WILL BE SWEPT UP AND BURNED."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Are Americans Divided?

While mentioning no parties or leaders, Colonel Lindbergh's radio address made quite clear the noted aviator's desire for a change of Administration at Washington. Primarily, however, the address was concerned not with domestic issues, on which a clear choice might be made, but on foreign policy. Colonel Lindbergh appears to imagine the American people are divided on this question.

In showing a sensitive regard for the opinion of the Axis Governments, and in criticizing a foreign policy which by aiding Britain has "alienated the most powerful military nations of Europe and Asia," Colonel Lindbergh cuts loose not only from President Roosevelt but from Wendell Willkie.

Neither of these candidates for the Presidency of the United States can be said to share Colonel Lindbergh's opinion that the interests of an America dedicated to individual freedom are not closely connected with those of European peoples who are fighting against the avowed and implacable foes of that freedom.

An obviously incomplete reading of history has apparently convinced Colonel Lindbergh of the United States' ability to stand alone against any attack. We may believe the spirit of the American people would not flinch from such an ordeal. But we have no historical ground on which to conclude the United States' position in the Western Hemisphere is just naturally impregnable.

It is true, as Colonel Lindbergh says, that as a nation of only 4,000,000 people, Americans were able to throw off a European yoke. But Americans will hardly so easily forget Lafayette. Nor should they be led to ignore the political situation in Europe which helped to divert the attention of George III's clique from a colonial war thousands of miles away. It is true, as Colonel Lindbergh says, that Americans pursued a successful policy against French encroachment on Mexico. But Juarez had a part in that story. It is true that with a population of 75,000,000, the United States ousted Spain from its last New World outposts. But part of that story is a record of benevolent diplomatic activity by Britain.

The international successes or failure of all nations, no matter how powerful, have usually been conditioned by events and interests not under their own control. The history of nations is the history of the interdependence of mankind.

This fact may answer many of Colonel Lindbergh's questions about the foreign policy of the United States as it has developed in the face of increasing resort to terrorism and violence on the part of those "most powerful military nations of Europe and Asia." This fact places Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt equally in the vanguard of the aid-to-Britain movement. And coincidental with this movement has come an increased unity in the United States rather than the division which Colonel Lindbergh sees.

No one will doubt that Colonel Lindbergh speaks out of sincere and patriotic impulse. But in seeming to call for a new Administration in Washington on the ground that the present one has alienated Nazis, Fascists and unresponsible Japanese militarists, he obscures rather than clarifies the average American's reasons for supporting Wendell Willkie.

Colonel Lindbergh's support comes unfortunately close to identifying the Republican Party with the kind of isolation and appeasement that brought Britain to its present emergency. It comes unfortunately close on the heels of a despicable maneuver to associate Mr. Willkie with the Nazis in the public thought by bringing up his racial antecedents. But Colonel Lindbergh's address is not reflective of Republican views on foreign policy nor of those of the American people. Even the Axis today does not conceal its conviction that the American people are with President Roosevelt in his opposition to the spread of aggression and totalitarianism. The American people are also with Wendell Willkie in his similarly vigorous position.

### They Deserve Re-election

Wendell Willkie in traveling through the southern tier of New England States has asked for the re-election of Governors Baldwin of Connecticut, Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, and Saltonstall of Massachusetts. He has said, and correctly, that the Republican party is proud of the administrations of these men, and that their records will stand as a model for the national government should he be elected.

Each one of these Governors has conducted a fair, clean, economical, honest, forward-looking administration.

Governor Baldwin has won nation-wide recognition—and imitation—for his successful plan of training young men for specialized jobs in private industry. His trade schools are now turning out some 700 workers a week for jobs in the expanding defense production. He has cut relief by finding jobs. That is the American ideal.

Governor Vanderbilt's reorganization of the State government and his installation of the Nation's "fairest, squarest, most inclusive merit service," has won wide acclaim. Balanced budgets and money in the treasury are now Rhode Island commonplaces.

Governor Saltonstall's accomplishments have been equally impressive. Not the least of these has been the elimination of scandal and extravagance.

Re-election of these men would be an expression of appreciation of efficiency and honesty in New England government.

### Fashion vs. Bird Life

An article in Bird Life, official voice of the National Audubon Society, offers a factual report of the variety of native American birds supposed to be under legal protection but actually being killed off to put feathers on hats. "There was a time not so very long ago," says the author, "when public sentiment, aroused at the cruelty and waste wrought by the plume-hunters, had almost eliminated the use of feathers on women's hats. But the cycle of fashion has changed once again, and slowly, under the protection of legal loopholes, a reliance upon distorted terminology, and ignorance, the traffic is being resumed."

The investigation behind this article presents a second indictment of fashion in the court of public opinion. The case was once tried; and at that time "not so very long ago" public opinion found for the birds (foreign as well as native), and a widespread slaughter of winged creatures for the ornamentation of hats seemed to have been stopped.

Recently in New York and Philadelphia "more than 200 different feather samples were purchased, and subsequent classification and study of them by specialists at the American Museum of Natural History shows unmistakably that more than forty species of wild birds are represented." A six months investigation by the Audubon Society shows that the "traffic in wild birds' feathers for millinery, supposed to have ended a long generation ago, has revived and that all large cities in the United States are flooded with plumes illegally imported and illegally possessed."

The Society believes that, as happened before, the wearer's realization of the relationship between feathers on hats and feathers on birds would promptly and materially change a fashion under which "American and world-wide bird life faces its worst threat in the last three decades." But even so, protective laws then enacted should be critically examined and the loopholes legally sealed up.

### A Welcome Ruling

The Wage-Hour Administrator's redefinition of the terms "executive," "administrative," and "professional," used in the Wage-Hour law, will be welcomed not only by employers, but by many employees affected by the new ruling. The status of employees thus classified and receiving more than $200 a month has caused much confusion. Until now they have been subject to a rigid system which could not take into account the flexibilities demanded by administrative and creative work.

Especially in such fields as writing and artistic work it is difficult, if not impossible, to relate the factor of time to production. It is not always possible for workers in these fields to do their best work within an inflexible hour system.

The new ruling should remove many perplexing questions as to the classification of white collar workers. It does not discontinue the protection of those workers who are paid less than $200 a month and whose bargaining position the Wage-Hour Law was intended to defend. Workers above the $50 a week class have some bargaining power of their own. And moreover, they more frequently than not have acquired a stake in their own advancement which is better served by removal of all limitations which would prevent them from developing their full capabilities.

## Our Readers Say—

### "Basic Premise of Autocracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"A Subscriber," in a letter to the Monitor, objects to "bandying around the words precedent and tradition." "Jeffersonian," whose letter from New York was effectively answered the same day in the editorial columns, is more tolerant of the third-term tradition. He admits that it may be "useful" in ordinary circumstances. Both correspondents seem to forget that it is not the tradition which matters; it is the reasons for the tradition. These reasons are both ideological and practical, and Thomas Jefferson regarded them as essential to the democratic principle.

Two leading reasons are these: 1. The belief that one man is indispensable to intelligent government in national crises is the basic premise of autocracy. 2. Any President in office for more than eight years can build up through patronage a governing bureaucracy (or national Tammany) which it would be very difficult ever to dislodge.

Greenwich, Conn. JOHN V. WATSON

### Lets Down the Bars

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We hear "God Bless America" so frequently that we often feel like changing that title to "God Bless the Monitor," especially so after reading the editorial in answer to the letter "A Reader's Reasons for a Third Term," by "Jeffersonian."

It so happened that we read his letter first and our first thought was: In the face of such an argument for a third term for Mr. Roosevelt, how can "Jeffersonian's" argument be torpedoed? His views were so well written and convincing. Then my eyes fell on the Monitor's editorial, "More Than One Emergency." I was grateful to read such a powerful reply.

What "Jeffersonian" should see is that in breaking the two-term tradition it will let down the bars to an unlimited number of four-year terms for any President who accepts nomination for over two terms. This did happen in Mexico.

ERNEST STEWART CHALUE

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

### "Let Us Be Rational"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let us be rational and loving towards our brother man, President Roosevelt, and not swayed by false statements and inferences which selfish, hateful interests may circulate. Duty requires that the people of all America be grateful for the painstaking care and unremitting, cheerful service which our President has rendered our country since 1932, a period beset by unusual floods, dust storms, hurricanes and forest fires, besides the very serious economic disarrangement which faced him at the beginning of his first term.

The many friends who encouraged the President to be a candidate for a third term are not only mindful of his value during preparedness for possible war, but desire that the present Administration have restored to it the time taken away from it by obstacles introduced for that purpose by an aggressive opposition.

Nashua, N. H. JAMES L. CARPENTER

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## As One Soldier to Another

## "My Mummy Lives Over the Ocean"

I did not get this written from the school after all! I was so very, very busy looking after twenty-four British children that I just did not find five minutes to write and that night slept like a proverbial log!

How I wish I could give you a word picture of those youngsters. If they are a sample of the British, the Germans will have their hands full! They range from five to fifteen years—thirteen boys and twelve girls. They scarcely knew one another when they arrived—were weary and train-soiled, but there was never a tear. As quickly as we could we got them up to their beds, then the baths again. Really they were amazingly clean underneath. The British are great bathers. From the littlest to the biggest, the question was: "May I have a *baith*, Miss?" Their Yorkshire was too much for me most of the time, but after two weeks I began to know that "me flannel" was a wash-cloth, and to get some of the more familiar words.

The first day we started for a walk, the baby, Lillian (five years) started back and then said: "Oh, I thought I had forgotten my gas mask." They told many tales of air raids, as they all came from Middlesbrough, a North Riding town. I think the lighted streets and houses delighted them most; they were so tired of "blackouts." But their grit was what impressed me most.

You would have been amazed as I was at the self-sufficiency of those children! Each kept his own things in his own case—no one touched the others' possessions; even the babies looked after their own bags, brushed their teeth, and asked about cleaning their boots! You never saw such a boot-cleaning as went on Sunday morning when we went to church. The second Sunday we were at home and two of the elder children planned the service themselves, chose the hymns, read the verses, and did it all alone. They chose the first twelve verses in Matthew, Chapter 5, and the Fifteenth Psalm: 1, 2 and last 2 verses. And for hymns: "Abide With Me," "Onward Christian Soldiers," and "O God Our Help."

We had singsongs on several nights—they had lovely voices. One was a choir boy, but it was almost too much for me when on their own they began singing, "Home Sweet Home." One night the nurse had been singing with the babies (five to eight years) and was called away. When she returned they were singing by themselves, "My mummy lives over the ocean—bring back my mummy to me," without a tear! They sang as they worked around—usually, "There'll Always Be an England," and how they did sing it!

One night the big girls and I were having a little talk and I discovered that they were most anxious lest they be not wanted. It seems they had been evacuated to homes in the interior of England and a few had been placed where they were not wanted. Hence their anxiety!

We brought two girls here to wait for their train and they were more impressed with the furnace than anything else—they asked to show the other children, who came to say good-by to them, the furnace, and skates, skis, and snowshoes. They could not believe we bought peaches by the crate. But most impressive of all was their unfailing courtesy to me—and their quick obedience. I would never have dared try to look after a similar group of Canadian or United States children!

(Excerpts from a letter from Mrs. J. B. Harrington, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, to Miss Mildred Harrington, Baton Rouge, La.)

## Down the Middle of the Road

*Simple Mathematics of the Presidential Campaign*

By Erwin D. Canham

As Wendell L. Willkie turns westward again in his hard-working campaign for the Presidency, as President Roosevelt comes back to Washington from a tour which implies a certain political awareness of the need of stumping, let us examine this election on a factual basis. Let us see exactly what States either President Roosevelt or Mr. Willkie must carry in order to be elected.

To win, Mr. Willkie or President Roosevelt must capture 266 electoral votes out of that non-ivy-covered college of 531 undergraduates. Taking the States in which Republican chances this year and other years are regularly most promising (however the auspices may be calculated now) Mr. Willkie absolutely MUST win in the following States, or some of their unlikely equivalents elsewhere, with the listed electoral votes:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 5 | Michigan | 19 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | Wisconsin | 12 |
| Vermont | 3 | Nebraska | 7 |
| Massachusetts | 17 | North Dakota | 4 |
| New York | 47 | Minnesota | 11 |
| New Jersey | 16 | Iowa | 11 |
| Pennsylvania | 36 | Kansas | 9 |
| Ohio | 26 | | |
| Indiana | 14 | | 270 |
| Illinois | 29 | | |

On this list, Mr. Willkie could substitute Rhode Island four, South Dakota three, Colorado six, or Connecticut eight for an equivalent number of other States. In these four States, he has reasonable hopes. He has, of course, hopes in many other States, some of which might take the place of others in the foregoing list, and he could still win. Such States, where his prospects are relatively soundest, include: Wyoming three, Missouri fifteen, Idaho four, Oregon five. In Delaware three, Maryland eight, West Virginia eight, Washington eight, Utah four, which have often gone Republican, his chances appear to be less good. California twenty-two would be his greatest windfall and would compensate for the loss of several other States, but Democratic prospects there are admittedly great despite the support Senator Hiram Johnson is expected to give Mr. Willkie.

* * *

But to get back to the first list, it is obvious that Mr. Willkie must carry most of the big, doubtful States if he has any hope of winning. Of these, New York is the most pivotal, and the most difficult to compensate for by an aggression of smaller States. In 1936, President Roosevelt carried the State by a majority of 1,100,000 votes. In 1938, Thomas E. Dewey running against Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, brought this majority down to 65,000 votes.

The essence of the New York situation is this: Any Democratic candidate is likely to carry New York City by no less than 600,000 votes, although of course he may get a good deal more. If he doesn't get more than this irreducible minimum, the Republican has a chance to roll up a 650,000 majority upstate to carry the whole State. That is the scope of Mr. Willkie's job. Nowhere in the country is his task more essential—if he is to win—than to pile up a big total in upstate New York, meantime, of course, keeping as low as possible the Democratic majority in New York City.

Pennsylvania and Illinois are almost as important. There, too, Mr. Willkie's chances depend on a heavy rural and small-city vote. In Pennsylvania, he faces the somewhat battered Guffey machine, and—more threatening to his prospects—entrenched organized labor especially in the Pittsburgh area. In Illinois, the Kelly-Nash machine in Cook County can pile up almost as many votes as are needed to counterbalance the Republican downstate total. But there is obviously a limit beyond which machine-made votes cannot go, and if Mr. Willkie got a tremendous start in the downstate areas he might possibly outweigh Cook County. That is his job in Illinois. Of course, he could lose Illinois and still carry the country by taking the equivalent of twenty-nine electoral votes elsewhere, but it would be a hard search.

* * *

President Roosevelt has a far simpler job. He is strongly entrenched in the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia | 11 | Arizona | 3 |
| North Carolina | 13 | California | 22 |
| South Carolina | 8 | Oregon | 5 |
| Georgia | 12 | Washington | 8 |
| Florida | 7 | Idaho | 4 |
| Alabama | 11 | Montana | 4 |
| Mississippi | 9 | Wyoming | 3 |
| Louisiana | 10 | Utah | 4 |
| Tennessee | 11 | West Virginia | 8 |
| Kentucky | 11 | Maryland | 8 |
| Arkansas | 9 | Delaware | 3 |
| Texas | 23 | Missouri | 15 |
| Oklahoma | 11 | | |
| New Mexico | 3 | | 236 |

Obviously, therefore, President Roosevelt needs only to take one, two, or three of the large States in the first list to attain a majority.

This is the simple mathematics of the 1940 Presidential campaign.

## The Wide Horizon

### A Setback for "Little Men"

By R. H. Markham

There are two sides to the Transylvania medal, so recently in the news. One shows a brave soldier and firm ruler, who during two decades of reverses never lost faith in Hungary, liberating a million of his fellows who during two decades of humiliation, likewise, never lost faith in Hungary. The other side shows more than a million humble Rumanians losing many of their vital rights and passing back under the domination of masters that speak a foreign tongue. One side is pleasing; the other sad.

The Rumanian side of the picture represents a defeat for little men. Rumanians in Transylvania are peasants, as indeed most of the people there are peasants. A majority of the 5,542,679 Transylvanians live on the land or from the land. They wear moccasins or boots, tend cattle, pigs or geese, inhabit little homes in little villages and live very close to such crude and elemental things as mud, cows, droughts, garlic. Narrow horizons shut them away from most that is bright, romantic or exalting. The seasons roll over them with inexorable monotony and the scantiness of their resources seldom allows many of them to rise very far above the level of animal subsistence.

* * *

Most other people in Southeast Europe have been in the same situation. They lived like that before Christopher Columbus. They lived like that when Charlemagne was crowned emperor. They lived like that when Homer sang his stories of heroes to men seeking entertainment. During most of the long, intervening centuries the men and women who plowed and hoed lived much as animals. They were usually serfs and confined to their meager lands, as the cows they herded.

But, potentially, they are men and women, as you and I. The babies which they take to church are like yours and mine; they deserve a free and happy world. And centuries long these peasants have been struggling for a better world. If sometime, in the intimate grandeur of a church, as you are moved by the sublimity of an up-swelling Christian hymn, you should reflect on the heroic men and women who have made sacrifices to create a worthier life, you might let the procession of peasant martyrs pass through your mind. You would not be able to count the men and women of the "silent revolutions," who have given their lives to raise peasants above animals. And they have had much success. All over Western Europe, peasants have greatly improved their situation. They have opened schools for their children, built good homes for their families and in several states exercised great influence on politics. In Serbia, too, they won freedom; in Bulgaria they raised their leader to the premiership; in Croatia they transformed a nation.

In Transylvania, also, they have made advances. Ninety years ago, after a great revolution, Transylvania peasants were freed from serfdom. Twenty years ago they received land from the great feudal estates. They also acquired the ballot, and came to dominate the politics of their province. Hundreds of schools were built for them and fairly competent teachers gave them enlightenment in their own language. University doors were opened to them and tens of thousands of village boys and girls became educated.

* * *

All peasants, both the Rumanians and others, made decided progress during the two decades of Rumanian control. The administration was not good. Civil officials were far from exemplary. Confusion abounded; graft was common; bribery an ordinary practice; partisanship was as a curse. But, in spite of all those sad defects, little men made progress. They lifted up their heads and, though sighing, dared hope for better things.

I have often been in their houses. I have sat in their little churches to watch them sing and pray. I have attended their gigantic mass meetings and watched them raise whole forests of right hands to swear they'd give their lives in a crusade for a better world. I grieved that little men advanced so very slowly, but rejoiced to see they did advance.

Must that now be checked? The administration, to be sure, will be improved. Corruption may be less flagrant. There will be fewer irritations for many people. Abler officials will conduct affairs, but a "master group" from a "master race" is likely to dominate. Peasants and shepherds are disdained, the masses scorned by the elite.

There will be more glamour and also more squalor. The under side of feudalism is very sad. It is not strange if one who reveres Abraham Lincoln tempers his applause when knights ride into castled cities on white chargers.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